

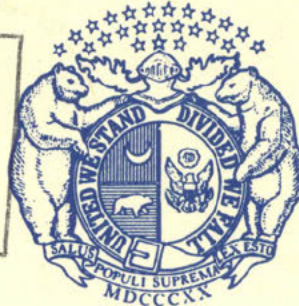
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Special Session of the General Assembly

October 19, 1983

Christopher S. Bond
Governor

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BOND ISSUE

CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENT NO. 1

\$250 MILLION BOND AUTHORIZATION

Authorization of \$250 million in Constitutional Amendment No. 1 bonds is first on the agenda of the 1983 special legislative session. This will be the second round of action on the \$600 million economic recovery program which Missouri voters approved in June 1982. The General Assembly approved the first authorization of \$75 million during its 1982 special session, but failed to act on a second \$225 million authorization which Governor Bond proposed to the 1983 regular session.

Constitutional Amendment No. 1 is Missouri's own self-reliant program for economic growth. In practical, bottom-line results Constitutional Amendment No. 1 will:

- Create 51,000 jobs in project and project-related work;
- Stimulate \$1.3 billion in state economic activity;
- Stimulate \$47 million of increased revenues for state government and an additional \$76 million for Missouri local governments.

Putting this voter-approved program back on course is essential to a dynamic, growing economy.

\$250 MILLION TO CREATE MORE JOBS NOW

Constitutional Amendment No. 1 already is hard at work creating jobs and rebuilding our economic base. By September 1983, only eight months after the first sale of Constitutional Amendment No. 1 bonds, 97% of the funds provided by the \$75 million authorization and administered by state agencies had been committed to 873 individual projects.

The \$250 million second authorization will accelerate the Constitutional Amendment No. 1 program significantly, maximizing job impact and spurring Missouri's economic recovery.

The original plan for Constitutional Amendment No. 1 was to authorize \$75 million in bonds during Fiscal Year 1983 but only \$100 million during Fiscal Year 1984. Under this schedule, only 30% of the overall program could have been started during the first two years.

In contrast, the \$250 million authorization will get 54% of the overall program under way during the first two years, not just 30%.

\$250 MILLION TO COMPLETE PROJECTS ALREADY STARTED

Many projects already begun by the first \$75 million authorization are financed in phases and depend on the \$250 million authorization for completion funding. Work has been halted on 14 phased projects -- with a total value of \$82.6 million -- because the General Assembly failed to approve a second bond authorization during its 1982 regular legislative session. The first \$75 million authorization can be used only to pay for the projects specifically authorized by the 1982 Special Session. The second authorization will provide the funds needed to complete these projects.

NO WORK CAN CONTINUE ON THE PHASED PROJECTS ALREADY BEGUN unless the General Assembly approves the second authorization. There is a fundamental legal reason for this: State law prohibits state agencies from entering into contracts unless they have specific statutory permission to do so. Failure to approve the second authorization would effectively freeze the phased Constitutional Amendment No. 1 projects started from the first \$75 million authorization.

In addition, the Division of Design and Construction, anticipating passage of the \$250 million bond authorization, now has 90 new projects in the design stage. Their combined value exceeds \$80 million. Construction contracts on 49 of these projects could be bid by the end of December 1983. The 41 others will be ready for construction bids by late March 1984. Progress on these 90 projects hinges on the \$250 million second authorization. Without the second authorization, all of this work will be cancelled.

\$250 MILLION TO CREATE NEW PRISON CAPACITY

Missouri's prisons are seriously overcrowded. Population today exceeds the design capacity by more than 2,000 inmates, and that figure grows at a rate of approximately 100 inmates each month.

The \$250 million authorization will build and design a total of 1,390 new prison spaces and is absolutely vital to Missouri's intensified attack on crime. The plan developed by the Department of Corrections and Human Resources and the Department of Mental Health to convert Farmington State Hospital into a prison facility will add 1,100 of those spaces. Renovation of the Biggs Building in Fulton will add 40 spaces for corrections inmates needing acute psychiatric treatment. A new corrections diagnostic center with 250 spaces will be designed for location in Fulton. The center will be used to interview, test and screen all incoming inmates for assignment to the appropriate institution. In addition to these 1,390 spaces, the Department of Mental Health will build a new, 89-bed hospital in Farmington to serve forensic patients.

The total cost of the Farmington conversion to both departments will be \$37.9 million, about one-half the cost of building a totally new prison with similar capacity.

\$250 MILLION TO STRENGTHEN OUR HIGHER EDUCATION SYSTEM

The accelerated second authorization will speed our investment in Missouri's new technological base, the foundation of jobs for our children. Universities are prime movers in each state which has made the transition to a high-technology economic base.

The \$75 million authorization began seven university projects which have been put on hold until follow-through funding is approved. They cannot be completed without the second \$250 million authorization.

The \$250 million authorization will invest a total of \$71.7 million in critically needed improvements at all of Missouri's public universities, colleges and junior and community colleges. Over \$25 million of that total is targeted specifically to science and technology programs.

REDUCED COSTS

Aggressive financial management makes it possible to accelerate the Constitutional Amendment No. 1 program while actually cutting debt service costs below the level expected when voters approved Constitutional Amendment No. 1.

There are three major reasons for the lower than expected cost.

- First, lower interest rates. When the people voted on Constitutional Amendment No. 1 in June 1982, it was widely assumed that the state would have to pay interest rates of up to 11%. But when the State Board of Fund Commissioners offered the first \$40 million of Constitutional Amendment No. 1 bonds in January 1983, the market took the issue at an interest rate of only 8.1%. This was the lowest rate for any long-term bonds offered by any state since the autumn of 1980.

The sale of the second \$35 million on October 12, 1983 was made at only 8.8%.

Achieving these low rates means that Missouri will save \$33 million in total principal and interest payments on the first \$75 million authorization alone.

Prompt action by the General Assembly on the \$250 million authorization will enable us to take advantage of highly attractive rates.

- Second, lower construction costs. The state Division of Design and Construction reports that the contracts it has awarded for Constitutional Amendment No. 1 projects to date have a combined cost 20% below the cost originally estimated by the design architects and engineers.

For example, renovations at Higginsville Habilitation Center have been contracted for 80% of the original estimate; repair and renovation of roofs, utility and security systems at Fulton State Hospital have been awarded at 70% of the estimate; at Farmington State Hospital, wiring, walkway repairs and building demolition have been contracted for 52% of the initial estimate; repairs at the State Chest Hospital have been awarded at 27% below the initial estimate.

-- Third, "cash-as-needed" bond sales.

There is a key distinction between legislative authorization of projects, on the one hand, and the actual sale or issuance of bonds, on the other.

Some Constitutional Amendment No. 1 projects are short-term, spanning a period of only weeks or months. These projects need funds from bond sales immediately. Other projects, involving construction and long-term work, need less cash at first (when design and planning are underway), but larger amounts when intensive, on-site work begins. Projecting the cash-flow demands of the Constitutional Amendment No. 1 program, the state Board of Fund Commissioners can sell bonds from each authorization in phases, rather than in one single issue. For example, the Board split the sale of the first \$75 million authorization into two parts. The state sold \$40 million of bonds in January 1983 and the \$35 million balance on October 12 of this year.

Dramatic savings result from cash-as-needed issuance. The original plan for the first \$75 million authorization was to sell the full amount immediately upon authorization in the fall of 1982. But by issuing only the necessary \$40 million of bonds in January, 1983 the state saved \$5.1 million in debt service in FY 1983, paying only \$3.8 million instead of the \$8.9 million originally planned.

The "Cash-As-Needed Issuance Schedule" on page 5 shows the currently planned issuance schedule for the entire \$600 million program. The \$250 million second authorization will be sold in three issues of \$30 million, \$125 million and \$95 million. (It was possible to issue more than one-half of the \$75 million in the first year because of the large inventory of projects already planned and ready to be started.)

Constitutional Amendment No. 1
Cash-As-Needed Issuance Schedule
(In Millions)

		FY 1983	FY 1984	FY 1985	FY 1986	FY 1987	FY 1988
FY 1983	\$75 Million Authorization by the 1982 Special Session	\$40	\$35				
FY 1984	\$250 Million Authorization by the 1983 Special Session		\$30	\$125	\$95		
FY 1985	\$175 Million Authorization			\$35	\$75	\$65	
FY 1986	\$100 Million Authorization				\$25	\$50	\$25
ANNUAL ISSUE TOTALS		\$40	\$65	\$160	\$195	\$115	\$25

NOTE: "Authorization" refers to the amount of bonds which the Missouri General Assembly approves for sale during each stage of the Constitutional Amendment No. 1 program. "Issue" refers to the actual sale of bonds by the state Board of Fund Commissioners. As this chart shows, the first \$75 million authorization, for example, was split into two issues, \$40 million sold in January, 1983 and \$35 million sold in October, 1983.

DEBT SERVICE SCHEDULE

Annual principal and interest payments on Constitutional Amendment No. 1 bonds never will exceed 2.2% of future state General Revenue collections. This estimate rests on the pessimistic assumption that all Constitutional Amendment No. 1 bonds will be sold at 10% interest except for the first \$40 million actually sold in January at 8.1% and the \$35 million sold this month at 8.8%. It also assumes, as has staff of the Senate Select Committee on Taxation and Revenue and the Senate Appropriations Committee, that state General Revenue collections will grow at no more than a modest, annual rate of 7.5%.

Table 1 shows currently estimated year-by-year debt service costs for the entire \$600 million Constitutional Amendment No. 1 program in the "New Schedule" columns. The table also compares those costs with the costs which were anticipated when Missouri voters approved the program and which are shown in the "Original Schedule" columns. The clear message is that the new Constitutional Amendment No. 1 plan will be more affordable, especially in the critical early years, than the original schedule anticipated in the spring of 1982.

Table 1

Constitutional Amendment No. 1 Bond Debt Service For Total \$600 Million Program

	Debt Service (In millions)		Percent of General Revenue Budget	
	Original Schedule	New Schedule	Original Schedule	New Schedule
FY 1983	\$ 8.9	\$ 3.8	0.4%	0.2%
FY 1984	20.8	12.2	0.9	0.5
FY 1985	35.6	30.5	1.4	1.2
FY 1986	53.4	46.8	2.0	1.8
FYs 1987-	71.2	62.1-	2.5-	2.2-
2002		65.2	1.0	0.8
FY 2003	62.3	65.1	0.8	0.7
FY 2004	50.4	65.2	0.6	0.7
FY 2005	35.6	65.2	0.4	0.6
FY 2006	17.8	65.3	0.2	0.6
FY 2007	-0-	65.1	-0-	0.5
FY 2008	-0-	61.3	-0-	0.5
FY 2009	-0-	51.9	-0-	0.4
FY 2010	-0-	36.8	-0-	0.2
FY 2011	-0-	18.1	-0-	0.1
FY 2012	-0-	2.7	-0-	0.0

Table 2 presents a detailed debt service analysis for all State of Missouri bonds over the period 1957-2012. This table includes general obligation bonds, like Constitutional Amendment No. 1 and water pollution control bonds, as well as revenue bonds, and thus gives a comprehensive picture of all debt service payments and their relationship to projected annual General Revenue receipts. Note that the total debt service cost for all bonds issued and planned will reach a maximum of only 3% of projected annual state revenues in FY 1987. This is equivalent to the modest level reached thirty years earlier, in FY 1957, when Second State Building Fund bonds were the only outstanding state obligations.

Table 2
STATE OF MISSOURI
DEBT SERVICE SCHEDULE/PROJECTION
FISCAL YEARS 1957-2012
(IN MILLIONS)

Fiscal Year	Second State Building	Board of Public Buildings ¹	Water Pollution Control ²	Third State Building ³	Total	General Revenue Receipts ⁴	Debt Service As % of Total GR
1957	\$4.5				\$ 4.5	\$ 161.7	2.8%
1958	4.4				4.4	172.2	2.5
1959	4.3				4.3	176.5	2.4
1960	4.3				4.3	196.0	2.2
1961	4.3				4.3	213.1	2.0
1962	4.3				4.3	243.4	1.8
1963	4.3				4.3	245.2	1.7
1964	4.3				4.3	297.0	1.4
1965	4.3				4.3	341.2	1.3
1966	4.3	\$.1			4.4	414.7	1.1
1967	4.3	.2			4.5	445.1	1.0
1968	4.3	.3			4.6	491.6	0.9
1969	4.3	.4			4.7	528.9	0.9
1970	4.3	.4			4.7	612.5	0.8
1971	4.3	.4			4.7	614.3	0.8
1972	4.4	.4	\$ 1.5		6.3	776.2	0.8
1973	4.4	.4	1.5		6.3	907.0	0.7
1974	4.4	.4	2.5		7.3	956.2	0.8
1975	4.4	.4	3.3		8.1	1,025.9	0.8
1976	4.4	.4	3.2		8.0	1,140.0	0.7
1977	4.4	.4	5.4		10.2	1,287.8	0.8
1978	4.5	.4	5.6		10.5	1,454.4	0.7
1979		.8	5.6		6.4	1,683.4	0.4
1980		1.3	5.6		6.9	1,832.9	0.4
1981		1.8	7.8		9.6	1,897.6	0.5
1982		6.9	7.9		14.8	2,051.8	0.7
1983		6.5	9.8	\$ 3.8	20.1	2,126.9	0.9
1984		7.9	13.4	12.2	33.5	2,286.4	1.5
1985		9.4	14.2	30.5	54.1	2,457.9	2.2
1986		9.2	14.2	46.8	70.2	2,642.2	2.7
1987		9.2	14.2	62.1	85.5	2,840.4	3.0
1988		9.1	14.3	65.0	88.4	3,053.4	2.9
1989		9.1	14.3	64.9	88.3	3,282.4	2.7
1990		9.1	14.3	65.0	88.4	3,528.6	2.5
1991		9.0	14.3	64.8	88.1	3,793.3	2.3
1992		9.0	14.3	64.9	88.2	4,077.8	2.2
1993		8.9	14.3	64.8	88.0	4,383.6	2.0
1994		1.9	14.3	65.0	81.2	4,712.4	1.7
1995		1.9	13.1	64.9	79.9	5,065.8	1.6
1996		1.6	13.0	65.0	79.6	5,445.7	1.5
1997		1.1	9.2	64.9	75.2	5,854.2	1.3
1998		1.1	9.2	65.0	75.3	6,293.2	1.2
1999		1.1	8.6	65.0	74.7	6,765.2	1.1
2000		1.1	8.6	65.2	74.9	7,272.6	1.0
2001		1.1	6.4	65.1	72.6	7,818.1	0.9
2002		1.1	6.5	65.2	72.8	8,404.4	0.9
2003			6.5	65.1	71.6	9,034.8	0.8
2004			6.5	65.2	71.7	9,712.4	0.7
2005			6.6	65.2	71.8	10,440.8	0.7
2006			6.6	65.3	71.9	11,223.9	0.6
2007			6.6	65.1	71.7	12,065.7	0.6
2008			4.6	61.3	65.9	12,970.6	0.5
2009			1.4	51.9	53.3	13,943.4	0.4
2010				36.8	36.8	14,989.1	0.2
2011				18.1	18.1	16,113.3	0.1
2012				2.7	2.7	17,321.8	0.0

1. Board of Public Buildings: P&I payments for Revenue Bonds issued for the Truman, Midtown, Springfield, Wainwright and Kansas City state office buildings.
2. Water Pollution Control: P&I payments for WPC bonds issued through October 1983 as well as those scheduled for future issuance.
3. Third State Building: P&I payments reflect the January 1983 sale at 8.1% and the October 1983 sale at 8.8%. All future issues assume an interest rate of 10%. All issues assume 25-year maturity.
4. General Revenue collections are actual for FY 1957 through FY 1982. FY 1983 actual collections of \$2,216.5 million are adjusted to \$2,126.9 million to eliminate one-time collections attributed to administrative actions. Revenues are projected at an annual growth rate of 7.5% thereafter.

HOW CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENT NO. 1 WORKS

When they approved Constitutional Amendment No. 1 on June 8, 1982, the people of Missouri directed the General Assembly to authorize \$600 million in general obligation bonds within five years, as this excerpt from the amendment indicates:

"The bonds shall be issued by the state board of fund commissioners as necessary to carry on the program of financing, planning, and constructing the improvements specified in this section as determined by the general assembly, provided that the total amount of the bonds authorized hereunder shall be issued and the same amount appropriated by the general assembly by December 31, 1987." Constitution of Missouri, Article III, Section 37(d). (Emphasis added.)

The voters also approved detailed procedures which govern every stage in the working of Constitutional Amendment No. 1.

Here is an outline of the steps that must be followed:

Step 1 -- Governor's Recommendation

The Governor analyzes the need for projects and submits his recommendations for the total amount of funds and for specific projects to be funded.

Step 2 -- Legislature Authorizes Total Funding

The General Assembly passes an enabling law setting the total funding for the proposed authorization. During the 1982 Special Session the legislature authorized \$75 million, the same amount which Governor Bond recommended.

Step 3 -- Legislature Authorizes Individual Projects

The General Assembly passes bills which identify each individual project to be funded under the authorization. These authorizing bills, however, do not appropriate money for the separate projects.

Step 4 -- Legislature Funds Projects

The General Assembly passes appropriations bills which set the funding level for each project authorized in Step 3.

Step 5 -- The Bonds Are Sold

Constitutional Amendment No. 1 requires the State Board of Fund Commissioners to sell bonds "as necessary to carry on the program of financing, planning and constructing" projects.

The State Board of Fund Commissioners -- the Governor, Attorney General, State Auditor, Treasurer and Commissioner of Administration -- votes to issue bonds authorized by the General Assembly. At least three of the Board members must vote in favor before any bonds can be sold. All five members voted in January, 1983 to issue the first \$40 million of the \$75 million authorized by the 1982 Special Session. The Board issued the remaining \$35 million on October 12, again by unanimous vote. The bonds are sold to buyers in the private market, often banks or other financial institutions, which then resell them to investors.

Step 6 -- Proceeds Deposited in State Treasury

Constitutional Amendment No. 1 requires that the bond proceeds -- the money from the sales -- be deposited immediately in the State Treasury. There the proceeds are credited to the Third State Building Fund, the fund which Constitutional Amendment No. 1 created specifically for this purpose.

Step 7 -- Payments to Contractors and Suppliers

Award of contracts may begin, in some cases, as soon as the General Assembly passes the final legislation appropriating Constitutional Amendment No. 1 funds. Payments are made under contract and for actual work done. The contract procedures are handled by the state Division of Design and Construction, the Department of Highways and Transportation, the Department of Natural Resources and the individual universities, state colleges and community and junior colleges for their respective projects.

TABLE 1
CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENT NO. 1 APPROPRIATIONS SUMMARY -- 1983 SPECIAL SESSION
Third State Building Fund

	Construction	Maintenance and Repair	Economic Development	Matching Funds	Total
Elementary and Secondary Education	309,726	1,965,600			2,275,326
Higher Education	58,165,257	15,446,500			73,611,757
Office of Administration		14,906,500			14,906,500
Agriculture	4,231,296	823,100			5,054,396
Natural Resources	23,484,283	2,284,500	22,500,000		48,268,783
Highways and Transportation			15,000,000		15,000,000
Public Safety	2,992,393	2,408,600		2,112,700	7,513,693
Corrections and Human Resources	29,423,181	6,578,100			36,001,281
Mental Health	27,496,476	12,380,400			39,876,876
Social Services	5,265,335	843,900			6,109,235
Board of Public Buildings	3,494,853				3,494,853
TOTAL	154,862,800*	57,637,200	37,500,000	2,112,700	252,112,700

*Includes Board of Public Building Funds, see Table 3.

TABLE 2

THIRD STATE BUILDING FUND SUMMARY -- 1983 SPECIAL SESSION

<u>Department/Project</u>	<u>Maintenance and Repair</u> (23%)	<u>Construction</u> (62%)	<u>Economic Development</u> (15%)	<u>Total</u>
Elementary and Secondary Education	1,965,600	309,726		2,275,326
Higher Education	15,446,500	56,215,196		71,661,696
Office of Administration	14,906,500			14,906,500
Agriculture	823,100	4,181,296		5,004,396
Natural Resources	2,284,500	23,384,283		25,668,783
Public Safety	2,408,600	2,942,393		5,350,993
Corrections and Human Resources	6,578,100	28,494,755		35,072,855
Mental Health	12,380,400	26,326,676		38,707,076
Social Services	843,900	5,265,335		6,109,235
Board of Public Buildings		7,743,140		7,743,140
Highways and Transportation Highway Related Non-Highway Related			7,500,000 7,500,000	7,500,000 7,500,000
Storm Water Projects			7,500,000	7,500,000
Soil and Water Projects			9,975,000	9,975,000
Public Water and Sewer Projects			5,025,000	5,025,000
TOTAL	57,637,200	154,862,800	37,500,000	250,000,000

TABLE 3

THIRD STATE BUILDING FUND
Board of Public Buildings Summary

<u>Departments</u>	<u>Recommendations Based on Formula (62%)</u>	<u>Board of Public Buildings Recommendation</u>	<u>Total Recommendation</u>
Elementary and Secondary Education	309,726 (.2%)	0	309,726
Higher Education	56,215,196 (36.3%)	1,950,061	58,165,257
Agriculture	4,181,296 (2.7%)	50,000	4,231,296
Natural Resources	23,384,283 (15.1%)	100,000	23,484,283
Public Safety	2,942,393 (1.9%)	50,000	2,992,393
Corrections and Human Resources	28,494,755 (18.4%)	928,426	29,423,181
Mental Health	26,326,676 (17.0%)	1,169,800	27,496,476
Social Services	5,265,335 (3.4%)	0	5,265,335
Subtotal	<u>147,119,660 (95.0%)</u>	<u>4,248,287</u>	<u>151,367,947</u>
Board of Public Buildings	7,743,140 (5.0%)	3,494,853	3,494,853
TOTAL	<u>154,862,800 (100%)</u>	<u>7,743,140</u>	<u>154,862,800</u>

THIRD STATE BUILDING FUND - \$250,000,000 AUTHORIZATION
GOVERNOR RECOMMENDED CAPITAL IMPROVEMENTS APPROPRIATIONS - 1983 SPECIAL SESSION

<u>DEPARTMENT/FACILITY/ITEM</u>	<u>CONSTRUCTION AND MAINTENANCE</u>	<u>BOARD OF PUBLIC BUILDINGS AND OTHER FUNDS *</u>	<u>DESCRIPTION</u>
<u>ELEMENTARY AND SECONDARY EDUCATION</u>			
School for the Blind (St. Louis) Maintenance and Repair	234,500		Includes roofing projects on six buildings.
School for the Deaf (Fulton)			
Renovation of Rice Hall Dormitory	218,826		To complete project for which \$24,000 planning funds were provided in the 1982 Special Session.
Maintenance and Repair	<u>452,600</u>		Includes replacing windows in Karr and Tate Dormitory Buildings.
TOTAL	671,426	0	
<u>State Schools for the Severely Handicapped</u>			
Oakview State School - Monett	2,800		To install a chemical water treatment system.
Dale M. Thompson/ Trails West State School - Kansas City	45,600		To install fencing and exterior lighting.
H. Kenneth Kirchner State School - Jefferson City	42,500		
Maintenance and Repair (statewide)	<u>1,278,500</u>		Includes projects at 15 state schools.
TOTAL	1,369,400	0	
DEPARTMENT TOTAL	2,275,326	0	

HIGHER EDUCATION

<u>Missouri Department of Higher Education</u>			
Master Plan for Capital Facilities		641,530	To develop long-range plans for all institutions.
<u>Central Missouri State University</u>			
Installation of Storm Windows on Administration Building	60,300		Project carries a payback period of three years.

*Unless otherwise noted, figures in this column are from Third State Building Fund.

DEPARTMENT/FACILITY/ITEM	CONSTRUCTION AND MAINTENANCE	BOARD OF PUBLIC BUILDINGS AND OTHER FUNDS *	DESCRIPTION
Handicapped Accessibility	220,000		Multiple projects - Balance funded in 1982 Special Session
Renovation of Dockery Hall (Business School)	714,000		Renovation of classrooms.
Expansion of Energy Control System	329,900		Project adds seven buildings to existing computer controlled system. DHE originally recommended \$329,900 but moved the money to a project to replace windows in Humphrey Building.
Development of Master Plan for Heating and Cooling		55,000	A schematic study to evaluate the present steam generation and distribution system. DHE originally recommended \$50,000 but moved the money to a project to replace windows in Humphrey Building.
Dockery Hall Elevator (Business School)	182,000		Adds handicapped accessibility to the 1903 building.
Maintenance and Repair	627,800		Includes window replacement in Humphrey Building.
TOTAL	2,134,000	55,000	
<u>Harris-Stowe State College</u>			
Renovate Auditorium	642,033		Renovation of auditorium would include replacement of unsafe and inadequate stage equipment, seating, lights and windows.
Renovate Biology Labs	234,900		High Tech and Science Project. Replaces lab and demonstration tables and renovates utilities.
Renovate Learning Centers	258,200		To provide acoustic isolation and proper space utilization.
Fluorescent Light Dimmers	43,200		Project carries a three-five year payback.
Heat Reclamation	46,900		Payback on reclamation is 5.3 years.
Swimming Pool Renovation	56,800		Adds handicapped accessibility to women's and men's locker rooms.
Replace Phone System	90,000		Replaces 56 year old plug board system.
Maintenance and Repair	43,800		
TOTAL	1,425,833	0	

DEPARTMENT/FACILITY/ITEM	CONSTRUCTION AND MAINTENANCE	BOARD OF PUBLIC BUILDINGS AND OTHER FUNDS *	DESCRIPTION
<u>Lincoln University</u>			
Handicapped Accessibility	30,000		
Daniel Hall Renovation	726,502		Project would include renovation of laboratory space for the Technology and Industrial Education program.
Maintenance and Repair	389,500		Multiple projects.
TOTAL	<u>1,146,002</u>	<u>0</u>	
<u>Missouri Southern State College</u>			
Handicapped Accessibility	22,440		
Construction of Matthews Hall Addition	2,383,000	125,000	To complete project for which initial planning funds were provided in the 1982 Special Session.
Plan Reynolds Hall Addition	76,000		Construction Cost: \$2,500,000. The 30,000 sq. ft. addition would house mathematics and science programs.
Replace Lights	7,500		High pressure sodium lights will provide additional security.
Modify restrooms and shower rooms in Young Gymnasium and the Technology Building	60,000		Projects provide accessibility for the handicapped.
Maintenance and Repair	212,600		Includes design for rewiring of Young Hall.
TOTAL	<u>2,761,540</u>	<u>125,000</u>	

<u>DEPARTMENT/FACILITY/ITEM</u>	<u>CONSTRUCTION AND MAINTENANCE</u>	<u>BOARD OF PUBLIC BUILDINGS AND OTHER FUNDS *</u>	<u>DESCRIPTION</u>
<u>Missouri Western State College</u>			
Handicapped Accessibility	12,240		
Modify Dual Duct System	150,100		Project carries a four year payback period.
Modify Heating System in Learning Resource Center (Phase I)	99,200		Project carries a five year payback period.
Complete Energy Study		20,000	Project will complete the energy conservation study started in 1979.
Warning System for Handicapped	23,300		
Remodel Old Physical Education Building	114,500		To provide gymnastic area and dance studio.
Acoustical Remodeling of Student Classrooms	99,000		
Maintenance and Repair	102,200		
TOTAL	<u>600,540</u>	<u>20,000</u>	

<u>DEPARTMENT/FACILITY/ITEM</u>	<u>CONSTRUCTION AND MAINTENANCE</u>	<u>BOARD OF PUBLIC BUILDINGS AND OTHER FUNDS *</u>	<u>DESCRIPTION</u>
<u>Northeast Missouri State University</u>			
Handicapped Accessibility - Baldwin, Health Clinic, Administration	9,900		
Pickler Library Addition and Renovation (Phase I)	6,156,100		Project is the result of a feasibility study funded in FY 1981. Total project cost - \$14,462,906. Phase II of construction will require an additional \$8.3 million.
Science Hall Renovation (Phase II) and Greenhouse Replacement	403,300		To complete project for which partial funding was provided in 1982 Special Session.
Replace Kirk Building Windows (Auditorium, Nursing)	144,600		Originally built in 1923, project carries a four year payback period.
Install Fire Detection Systems	160,000		Project ties the Kirk Auditorium, Pershing Building and Industrial Education Building to an existing central monitoring station.
Master Planning -- Art, Theater Nursing, ROTC, Newspaper, Radio Station		50,000	Planning will address programs located in temporary facilities.
Master Planning -- Central Steam and Electrical Distribution System Study		84,000	
Maintenance and Repair	541,800		Multiple projects.
TOTAL	<u>7,415,700</u>	<u>134,000</u>	
<u>Northwest Missouri State University</u>			
Handicapped Accessibility	39,780		
Modify existing classroom in Thompson-Ringold building (Industrial Arts)	500		Partition a room to provide a classroom for Industrial Education and a storage room.
Feasibility Study for Centralized Chiller System		54,500	Project will identify alternatives and payback analysis.
Maintenance and Repair	1,626,400		Includes roof repairs for Well's Hall, Administration Building, Martindale Gym Horace Mann.
TOTAL	<u>1,666,680</u>	<u>54,500</u>	

<u>DEPARTMENT/FACILITY/ITEM</u>	<u>CONSTRUCTION AND MAINTENANCE</u>	<u>BOARD OF PUBLIC BUILDINGS AND OTHER FUNDS *</u>	<u>DESCRIPTION</u>
<u>Southeast Missouri State University</u>			
Handicapped Accessibility	57,630		
Major Event Facility (Phase I)	3,190,000		Recommendation will be matched by \$2,019,000 in local funds to complete Phase I construction. Total funding of the \$12.9 million facility would consist of two more phases including \$4,710,000 in State funds and \$2,981,000 in local matching funds.
Energy Management System	77,600		Will provide a central monitoring and control system.
Minor Campus Remodeling	75,000		To accommodate changes in program priorities and increased enrollments.
Remodel Magill Hall of Science	121,000		High tech and science project includes interior and exterior improvements.
History/Social Science Renovation	75,000		Includes room renovations, mechanical, electrical, and cosmetic adjustments.
Art/Home Ec Renovation	30,000		Project includes mechanical and electrical modifications
Heat Plant Renovations	150,000		Provides for renovation of 15,000 kw generator.
Maintenance and Repair	282,000		
TOTAL	<u>4,058,230</u>	<u>0</u>	
<u>Southwest Missouri State University</u>			
Handicapped Accessibility	14,600		
Remodel McDonald Arena (Phase II)	687,200		To complete project for which \$370,000 was funded in the 1982 Special Session.
Renovate Allied Health Facility	1,400,000		Project includes the purchase of a building across from campus and renovation of the first floor for the Allied Health Program.
Provide partitions, painting, light fixtures for teaching	70,900		Improve teaching facilities in classrooms and offices.
Maintenance and Repair	312,800		Multiple projects.
TOTAL	<u>2,485,500</u>	<u>0</u>	

<u>DEPARTMENT/FACILITY/ITEM</u>	<u>CONSTRUCTION AND MAINTENANCE</u>	<u>BOARD OF PUBLIC BUILDINGS AND OTHER FUNDS *</u>	<u>DESCRIPTION</u>
<u>UNIVERSITY OF MISSOURI</u>			
<u>Columbia Campus</u>			
Handicapped Accessibility	51,200		
Agriculture Engineering Building	6,973,000		High Tech and Science Project. Authorized in the 1982 Special Session, this project includes total funding and will replace two buildings built in 1901 and 1906 and a temporary building from World War II.
Ellis Library Addition	4,000,000		An additional \$3.5 million in campus funds will be contributed to complete this \$7.5 million project.
Renovation of Schweitzer Hall (Phase II)	1,376,000		High Tech and Science Project. \$1,569,323 funded in 1982 Special Session. Total project cost is \$2,945,323. Recommendation will complete project.
Renovate Classrooms and Teaching Labs - White Campus	618,000		High Tech and Science Project to correct acoustical deficiencies and modernize student work stations.
Energy Management and Conservation	398,800		Multiple projects.
Replace Lab Cabinets in Schlundt Hall	470,500		Project replaces chemistry lab facilities originally installed in 1922.
Life Safety Code Compliance Project	125,000		Multiple projects.
Planning for Engineering Labs and Classrooms		177,000	High Tech and Science Project. Construction cost estimated at \$10,246,000.
Maintenance and Repair	3,353,941		Multiple projects.
TOTAL	<u>17,366,441</u>	<u>177,000</u>	

<u>DEPARTMENT/FACILITY/ITEM</u>	<u>CONSTRUCTION AND MAINTENANCE</u>	<u>BOARD OF PUBLIC BUILDINGS AND OTHER FUNDS *</u>	<u>DESCRIPTION</u>
<u>Kansas City Campus</u>			
Energy Management and Conservation	128,300		Multiple projects.
Multipurpose Recreational Facility	6,000,000		An additional \$4-7 million in local funds will be contributed to complete this project. The structure will provide indoor athletics, physical education and recreational space. \$180,000 for planning was funded in the 1982 Special Session.
Dental Equipment	902,246		
School of Business and Public Administration	150,000		Planning is recommended for this \$7.5 million project authorized in the 1982 Special Session. Private funds total \$1.5 million.
Maintenance and Repair	1,440,585		Multiple projects.
TOTAL	<u>8,621,131</u>	<u>0</u>	
<u>Rolla Campus</u>			
Mineral Engineering Building (Phase I)	9,000,000		High Tech and Science Project. An additional \$3,690,000 in private funds will be contributed to this \$18.5 million project which will consolidate six related disciplines into one building.
Energy Management and Conservation	80,200		Multiple projects.
Handicapped Accessibility	14,000		
Maintenance and Repair	485,400		Multiple projects.
TOTAL	<u>9,579,600</u>	<u>0</u>	

<u>DEPARTMENT/FACILITY/ITEM</u>	<u>CONSTRUCTION AND MAINTENANCE</u>	<u>BOARD OF PUBLIC BUILDINGS AND OTHER FUNDS *</u>	<u>DESCRIPTION</u>
<u>St. Louis Campus</u>			
Science Building - Design and Construction (Phase I)	4,150,000	350,000	High Tech and Science Project will provide space for the departments of Biology, Chemistry, Physics and Engineering. Authorized in 1982 Special Session, Phase I construction would include site preparation, foundation, utilities and parking, \$8.4 million for Phase II would be for mechanical construction and interior. \$320,000 in planning funded in 1982 Special Session.
Energy Management and Conservation	536,900		Multiple projects.
Renovate Benton Hall Research Lab	294,000		High Tech and Science Project will convert storage area into three chemistry laboratories.
Maintenance and Repair	430,500		Multiple projects.
TOTAL	<u>5,411,400</u>	<u>350,000</u>	
<u>Agricultural Experiment Station (Columbia)</u>			
Energy Management and Conservation	27,100		
Replace Poultry Research Building	53,000		Destroyed by fire May 20, 1983.
Maintenance and Repair	472,200		Multiple projects.
TOTAL	<u>552,300</u>	<u>0</u>	

<u>DEPARTMENT/FACILITY/ITEM</u>	<u>CONSTRUCTION AND MAINTENANCE</u>	<u>BOARD OF PUBLIC BUILDINGS AND OTHER FUNDS *</u>	<u>DESCRIPTION</u>
<u>University of Missouri Hospital (Columbia)</u>			
Handicapped Accessibility	186,800		
Renovate Pediatric Intensive and Intermediate Care Facility	530,000		Project includes complete renovation of south wing including floors, walls, ceilings, electrical, mechanical and medical systems.
Energy Management and Conservation	21,800		
Energy Conservation Study		17,700	Will identify savings and paybacks.
Maintenance and Repair	2,667,900		Includes replacement of windows in Rusk Rehabilitation Center and Teaching Hospital. (Phase I)
TOTAL	<u>3,406,500</u>	<u>17,700</u>	
Total University of Missouri	<u>44,937,372</u>	<u>544,700</u>	
TOTAL FOUR YEAR INSTITUTIONS	<u>68,631,397</u>	<u>1,574,730</u>	

<u>DEPARTMENT/FACILITY/ITEM</u>	<u>CONSTRUCTION AND MAINTENANCE</u>	<u>BOARD OF PUBLIC BUILDINGS AND OTHER FUNDS</u>	<u>DESCRIPTION</u>
<u>COMMUNITY AND JUNIOR COLLEGES</u>			
<u>Crowder</u>			
Handicapped Accessibility	102,450		
Construct New Fire Escape	5,000		
Maintenance and Repair	344,085		
TOTAL	<u>451,535</u>	<u>0</u>	
<u>East Central</u>			
Handicapped Accessibility	5,275		
Energy	40,000		
Planning - Fine Arts/Classroom Bldg.		22,500	Fine arts and classroom building would replace the existing temporary facility built in 1969. Estimated total construction cost of \$5 million.
Maintenance and Repair	38,694		
TOTAL	<u>83,969</u>	<u>22,500</u>	
<u>Jefferson</u>			
Handicapped Accessibility	18,200		
Energy	48,800		
Planning - High Tech. Bldg.		165,000	New tech building would be for expansion of robotics, laser tech. and existing high tech programs. Jefferson operates an exchange of pupils with East Central and Mineral Area Junior Colleges. \$3 million total construction cost.
Maintenance and Repair	74,325		
TOTAL	<u>141,325</u>	<u>165,000</u>	

Recommendations are based on a limit of 50% funding for projects as is required of the operating budget.

<u>DEPARTMENT/FACILITY/ITEM</u>	<u>CONSTRUCTION AND MAINTENANCE</u>	<u>BOARD OF PUBLIC BUILDINGS AND OTHER FUNDS *</u>	<u>DESCRIPTION</u>
<u>Kansas City Metropolitan System</u>			
<u>Longview</u>			
Handicapped Accessibility	1,500		
Install Sprinkler System	2,000		
Planning Classroom/Lab Replacement		100,618	Recommended planning of classroom/lab replacement at two campuses involves replacing temporary World War II barrack type buildings with classrooms and lab facilities. Longview classroom construction costs of \$1.8 million.
<u>Maplewoods</u>			
Maintenance and Repair	260,213		
Attic Insulation	5,500		
Planning Classroom/Lab Replacement		57,568	Maplewoods classroom construction costs of \$1,046,700.
Maintenance and Repair	198,965		
<u>Penn Valley</u>			
Maintenance and Repair	409,906		
TOTAL	<u>878,084</u>	<u>158,186</u>	
<u>Mineral Area</u>			
Maintenance and Repair	80,650	0	
<u>Moberly Area</u>			
Handicapped Accessibility	24,000		
Energy	15,500		
Maintenance and Repair	74,500		
TOTAL	<u>114,000</u>	<u>0</u>	

<u>DEPARTMENT/FACILITY/ITEM</u>	<u>CONSTRUCTION AND MAINTENANCE</u>	<u>BOARD OF PUBLIC BUILDINGS AND OTHER FUNDS *</u>	<u>DESCRIPTION</u>
<u>St. Louis System</u>			
<u>Florissant Valley</u>			
Handicapped Accessibility	79,500		
Energy	25,000		
Maintenance and Repair	132,000		
<u>Forest Park</u>			
Handicapped Accessibility	170,250		
Maintenance and Repair	225,100		
<u>Merramec</u>			
Handicapped Accessibility	5,250		
Maintenance and Repair	176,900		
<u>Administration</u>			
Maintenance and Repair	7,400		
<u>TOTAL</u>	<u>821,400</u>	<u>0</u>	
<u>State Fair</u>			
Maintenance and Repair	246,836	0	
<u>Three Rivers</u>			
Maintenance and Repair	17,500	0	

<u>DEPARTMENT/FACILITY/ITEM</u>	<u>CONSTRUCTION AND MAINTENANCE</u>	<u>BOARD OF PUBLIC BUILDINGS AND OTHER FUNDS *</u>	<u>DESCRIPTION</u>
<u>Trenton</u>			
Handicapped Accessibility	25,000		The new general laboratories bldg. would house
Planning - New Lab Building		29,645	maintenance and data processing programs. Total
Maintenance and Repair	170,000		construction costs of \$539,000.
TOTAL	<u>195,000</u>	<u>29,645</u>	
TOTAL JUNIOR COLLEGES	<u>3,030,299</u>	<u>375,331</u>	
DEPARTMENT TOTAL	<u>71,661,696</u>	<u>1,950,061</u>	

<u>DEPARTMENT/FACILITY/ITEM</u>	<u>CONSTRUCTION AND MAINTENANCE</u>	<u>BOARD OF PUBLIC BUILDINGS AND OTHER FUNDS</u>	<u>DESCRIPTION</u>
<u>OFFICE OF ADMINISTRATION</u>			
<u>Division of Design and Construction</u>			
Maintenance and Repair	9,060,600		Multiple projects within the capitol complex.
Asbestos Removal	5,845,900		Removal and replacement of insulating material at the Kansas City State Office Building.
TOTAL	14,906,500	0	
<u>BOARD OF PUBLIC BUILDINGS</u>			
<u>Division of Design and Construction</u>			
Project Management		2,210,709	To provide for construction management for the Board of Public Buildings and various departments.
Construction Supervision		709,144	To supervise projects funds from the Third State Building Fund.
Project Management		155,000	Implementation of automated system.
Standard Roofing Specification		20,000	Provide a standard decision-making rule.
Energy Audits		400,000	Identify high payback projects in various departments.
Design for Departmental Projects			See departmental detail for additional projects funded by the Board of Public Buildings allocation.
TOTAL	0	3,494,853	

<u>DEPARTMENT/FACILITY/ITEM</u>	<u>CONSTRUCTION AND MAINTENANCE</u>	<u>BOARD OF PUBLIC BUILDINGS AND OTHER FUNDS</u>	<u>DESCRIPTION</u>
<u>DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE</u>			
<u>State Fair - Sedalia</u>			
State Fair Exhibition Center (Initial construction appropriation request)	4,181,296		To continue project for which planning funds were provided in 1982 Special Session. Total project cost = \$8,200,000. To be built for year-round use, this facility will contain an arena for livestock shows and contain space for commercial exhibits.
Capital Improvements Master Plan		50,000	
Maintenance and Repair	823,100		
DEPARTMENT TOTAL	5,004,396	50,000	
<u>DEPARTMENT OF NATURAL RESOURCES</u>			
<u>Geology and Land Survey (Rolla)</u>			
Maintenance and Repair	29,200		Project includes replacement of heating and electrical system in the Acid Laboratory.
<u>Division of Parks and Historic Preservation</u>			
<u>Historic Preservation Revolving Fund</u>	625,000		Acquisition and renovation of historic properties for subsequent sale.
<u>Region I Office (Brookfield, Linn County)</u>	53,800		Projects include remodeling and adding on to office, adding bathroom and family room to residence.
<u>Region III Office (Laclede County)</u>	5,000		Expand residence.
<u>Arrow Rock (Arrow Rock, Saline County)</u>	555,500		Includes restoration and renovation of Tavern, Academy Boarding House, and campground.
<u>Babler Memorial (St. Louis County)</u>	672,400		Includes construction of recreation hall in group camp and new latrine.
<u>Battle of Athens (Athens, Clark County)</u>	268,500		Includes water distribution system and upgrading roads.

<u>DEPARTMENT/FACILITY/ITEM</u>	<u>CONSTRUCTION AND MAINTENANCE</u>	<u>BOARD OF PUBLIC BUILDINGS AND OTHER FUNDS *</u>	<u>DESCRIPTION</u>
<u>Battle of Lexington</u> (Lexington, Lafayette County)	191,000		Includes historic landscaping and restoration of Anderson House.
<u>Bennett Spring</u> (Lebanon, Laclede County)	352,050		Includes renovation of Visitor Center Display and campground additions.
<u>Benton Home</u> (Jackson County)	186,000		Includes renovation phase III and acquisition of artworks and furnishings.
<u>Big Lake</u> (Bigelow, Holt County)	346,350		Includes replacement cabins and campground renovation.
<u>Big Oak Tree</u> (East Prairie, Mississippi County)	10,000		Fishing piers, entrance gate and water fountains.
<u>Bollinger Mill</u> (Burfordville, Cape Girardeau County)	15,000		Parking lot expansion.
<u>Boone's Lick</u> (Boonesboro, Howard County)	18,000		Replace pit latrine, repair interpretive trail.
<u>Bothwell</u> (Pettis County)	3,000		Entrance sign.
<u>Castlewood</u> (Ballwin, St. Louis County)	355,100		Includes restoration and development of Kaes House Complex.
<u>Confederate Memorial</u> (Higginsville, Lafayette County)	87,200		Chapel restoration, landscaping, and road improvements.
<u>Crowder</u> (Grundy County)	176,800		Includes construction of changehouse and group camp storage building, and renovation of day use area.
<u>Cuivre River</u> (Troy, Lincoln County)	730,450		Includes renovation of Sherwood Forest, road upgrading, and Derricotte pool.
<u>Deutschtelheim</u> (Gasconade County)	290,000		Includes complete restoration Pommer-Geatner and Strehly House.
<u>Dillard Mill</u> (Crawford County)	10,000		Fire and security system.
<u>Elephant Rocks</u> (Iron County)	5,000		Trail rehabilitation.
<u>Felix Valle Home</u> (Ste. Genevieve County)	38,500		Includes fire and security system.
<u>Finger Lakes</u> (Boone County)	315,200		Includes campground restrooms and upgrading roads.
<u>First State Capital</u> (St. Charles, St. Charles County)	172,500		Visitor Center, office and exhibits.

<u>DEPARTMENT/FACILITY/ITEM</u>	<u>CONSTRUCTION AND MAINTENANCE</u>	<u>BOARD OF PUBLIC BUILDINGS AND OTHER FUNDS *</u>	<u>DESCRIPTION</u>
<u>Ft. Davidson</u> (Iron County)	7,500		Archaeological research.
<u>Graham Cave</u> (Montgomery County)	159,900		Includes entrance station/office and implementation of sewer system study.
<u>Ha He Tonka</u> (Camdenton, Camden County)	166,200		Includes rock wall and timber gate entrance, paving, and picnic shelter.
<u>Harry S Truman</u> (Warsaw, Benton County)	3,533,500		Design and construction of dining and lodging facility, playgrounds and paving of roads.
<u>Hawn</u> (Ste. Genevieve County)	8,500		Information/orientation shelter and trail repair.
<u>Hunter-Dawson</u> (New Madrid County)	53,000		Acquisition of furniture.
<u>Jefferson Landing</u> (Jefferson City, Cole County)	326,850		Includes renovation of Lohman Building second floor.
<u>Johnson's Shut-In</u> (Middle Brook, Reynolds County)	32,500		Trail bridges, trailhead kiosk.
<u>Knob Noster</u> (Knob Noster, Johnson County)	585,000		Includes Bob White Pool replacement, burying power lines and group campground construction.
<u>Lake of the Ozarks</u> (Kaiser, Camden/Miller Counties)	1,358,300		Includes road paving, campground renovation phase 1 and renovation of Camp Pin Oak.
<u>Lake Wappapello</u> (Wayne County)	32,100		Beach renovation, fire alarm and extinguishers, and amphitheater.
<u>Lewis and Clark</u> (Buchanan County)	63,000		Includes day use renovation and electrical hookups for 20 campsites.
<u>Locust Creek Covered Bridge</u> (Linn County)	33,000		Renovate interpretive shelter and gravel access road.
<u>Long Branch</u> (Macon County)	663,333		Includes water and sewer improvements and road paving.
<u>Mark Twain</u> (Stoutsville, Monroe County)	843,000		Includes group camp replacement and museum remodeling.
<u>Mastodon</u> (Imperial, Jefferson County)	1,170,000		Interpretive Center, sewer system, entrance sign and road surfacing.
<u>Meramec</u> (Sullivan, Franklin County)	686,300		Includes displays for interpretive center, road upgrading, campground renovation, and lodge remodeling.
<u>Montauk</u> (Salem, Dent County)	402,750		Includes cabin renovation and campground renovation.

<u>DEPARTMENT/FACILITY/ITEM</u>	<u>CONSTRUCTION AND MAINTENANCE</u>	<u>BOARD OF PUBLIC BUILDINGS AND OTHER FUNDS *</u>	<u>DESCRIPTION</u>
<u>Onondaga Cave (Leasbur, Crawford County)</u>	1,068,000		Includes new water and sewer system, and cave lighting renovation.
<u>Pershing (Linn County)</u>	169,700		Includes waterline replacement, observation platform and trail, and campground improvements.
<u>Pershing Home (Linn County)</u>	90,500		Facility sign, remodeling of exhibit area, and building renovations.
<u>Pomme de Terre (Pittsburg, Hickory County)</u>	15,000		Information shelters and renovation of bathhouse.
<u>Prairie (Liberal, Barton County)</u>	75,000		Fencing and orientation shelters.
<u>Roaring River (Cassville, Barry County)</u>	718,100		Includes renovation of lodges and motel roof.
<u>Robertsville (Franklin County)</u>	696,000		Includes well, water, electric, sewage treatment and development of roads.
<u>Rock Bridge (Boone County)</u>	31,000		Trail renovation and dumpster screening.
<u>St. Francois (St. Francois County)</u>	80,000		Entrance station and playgrounds.
<u>St. Joe (Elvins, St. Francois County)</u>	80,400		Includes restoration of mining equipment and site reclamation and landscaping.
<u>Sam A. Baker (Wayne County)</u>	408,600		Includes renovation of electricity in cabin area and repair flood damage.
<u>Sandy Creek Covered Bridge (Jefferson County)</u>	30,000		Parking and day use area.
<u>Stockton (Stockton, Cedar County)</u>	169,500		Includes road paving and beach changehouse.
<u>Table Rock (Branson, Stone/Taney Counties)</u>	193,000		Includes breakwater and entrance station with office.
<u>Thousand Hills (Kirksville, Adair County)</u>	568,600		Includes rental duplexes, beach house replacement, beach renovation and road repair.
<u>Tomosaghy Archaeological Site (Mississippi County)</u>	100,000		Phase 1 of archaeological research.
<u>Trail of Tears (Jackson, Cape Girardeau County)</u>	467,950		Includes interpretive facility and day use renovation.

DEPARTMENT/FACILITY/ITEM	CONSTRUCTION AND MAINTENANCE	BOARD OF PUBLIC BUILDINGS AND OTHER FUNDS *	DESCRIPTION
<u>Union Covered Bridge (Monroe County)</u>	1,000		Renovate interpretive shelter.
<u>Van Meter (Saline County)</u>	108,500		Restroom replacement, roads, dam study, and information shelter.
<u>Wakonda (LaGrange, Lewis County)</u>	33,400		Campground renovation, playgrounds and concession building.
<u>Washington (DeSoto, Washington County)</u>	186,200		Campground renovation, office repairs, and fire alarm and extinguishers.
<u>Watkins Mill (Lawson, Clay County)</u>	479,300		Includes utilities and security system, reconstruction of ice house and log cabin, and restoration of home and factory machinery.
<u>Weston Bend (Platte County)</u>	540,000		Initial development phase II, picnic area, and cultural resource survey.
<u>Victoria Glade (Jefferson County)</u>	<u>31,000</u>		Interpretive shelter, restrooms and trails.
TOTAL CONSTRUCTION	21,947,833		
Master Planning for Various State Parks		100,000	
Inholding Purchases	1,436,450		Statewide purchases of inholdings. Includes acquisition of Old Mill site in Independence.
Maintenance and Repair (Statewide)	<u>2,255,300</u>		
DEPARTMENT TOTAL	<u>25,668,783</u>	<u>100,000</u>	

<u>DEPARTMENT/FACILITY/ITEM</u>	<u>CONSTRUCTION AND MAINTENANCE</u>	<u>BOARD OF PUBLIC BUILDINGS AND OTHER FUNDS *</u>	<u>DESCRIPTION</u>
<u>DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC SAFETY</u>			
<u>Veterans Affairs</u>			
Missouri Veterans Home (St. James)	270,700	50,000	Multiple projects including window replacement, asphalting and master planning.
Maintenance and Repair	149,400		
Mount Vernon Veterans Home	<u>48,000</u>		Install sprinkler system.
Total	468,100	50,000	
<u>Highway Patrol</u>			
Troop B Headquarters, Macon	510,000		Indoor firearms training facility and addition to Headquarters Building.
General Headquarters, Jefferson City	69,400		Install air conditioning with heat recovery.
Troop G, Mountain Grove	8,400		Mansfield zone office trailer.
Academy, Jefferson City	43,500		Walk-in freezer and food storage room for the cafeteria.
Troop A, Clay-Platte Counties	1,500		Install gasoline storage tank.
Troop C Headquarters, Kirkwood	4,500		Building security system.
Maintenance and Repair (Statewide)	<u>199,300</u>		
TOTAL	836,600		

DEPARTMENT/FACILITY/ITEM	CONSTRUCTION AND MAINTENANCE	BOARD OF PUBLIC BUILDINGS AND OTHER FUNDS *	DESCRIPTION
<u>Mo. National Guard</u>			
Construction Projects at Various Armories (Statewide)	868,343		
Maintenance and Repair at Various Armories (Statewide)	2,059,900		
Construct new 60-person armory at Kennett	265,000	755,000 Federal	To complete project for which \$20,000 planning funds were provided in the 1982 Special Session. Total state cost will be \$285,000. 75% federal funds will be contributed for construction of this new armory to replace the existing facility.
Construct new 200-person armory at OMS at St. Joseph	400,000	1,152,000 Federal	To complete project for which \$35,000 planning funds were provided in the 1982 Special Session. Total state cost will be \$435,000. 75% federal funds will be contributed for construction of this new armory to replace the existing facility.
Lebanon Armory	259,750		Funds will cover most of the match requirements for federal funds.
Planning and design funds for proposed new 60-person armory at Festus	52,700	56,100 Federal	An additional \$768,900 in federal funds will be contributed for construction of this new armory. Total cost will be \$1,125,000.
Planning and design funds for proposed new 60-person armory at Harrisonville	87,900	93,500 Federal	An additional \$1,136,500 in federal funds will be contributed for construction of this new armory. Total cost will be \$1,640,000.
Planning and design funds for proposed new 60-person armory at Boonville	52,700	56,100 Federal	An additional \$768,900 in federal funds will be contributed for construction of this new armory. Total cost will be \$1,125,000.
TOTAL	4,046,293	2,112,700 Federal	
DEPARTMENT TOTAL	5,350,993	50,000 Board 2,112,700 Federal	

<u>DEPARTMENT/FACILITY/ITEM</u>	<u>CONSTRUCTION AND MAINTENANCE</u>	<u>BOARD OF PUBLIC BUILDINGS AND OTHER FUNDS *</u>	<u>DESCRIPTION</u>
<u>DEPARTMENT OF CORRECTIONS AND HUMAN RESOURCES</u>			
New diagnostic center development (Fulton)	797,025	457,000	To complete project design for which \$500,000 was provided in the 1982 Special Session. The center will interview, test, and screen all incoming inmates for assignment to the most suitable institution. The complex will be a 250 bed maximum security facility at a total cost of \$17 million.
Renovation - Biggs Building (Fulton) Maximum Security	2,555,000		To complete project for which planning funds were provided in the 1982 Special Session. An additional 40 beds will be provided for inmates needing psychiatric care in cooperation with the Department of Mental Health.
Farmington Conversion to a Correctional Facility	12,594,275		Farmington State Hospital can be converted to house 1100 inmates at a total project cost of \$15,094,275. This project will be completed in phases. Funding of \$2.5 million was included in the 1983 Regular Session, H.B. 13 appropriation for a portion of Phase I costs.
<u>Missouri State Penitentiary</u> (Jefferson City)			
New boiler, boiler house and energy conservation	3,938,500	215,000	Energy conservation measure.
Sewage Line Debris Interceptor	107,300		Funds design only.
Design Waterline Renovation	15,000	19,700	
Install domestic hot water for cells in housing units 2, 3, and 5	255,300		
Expansion of Training Academy	777,472		Project is to supplement current project funded in 1982 Special Session.
Demolition of vocational training building	35,000		
Electrical Renovation (Phase II)	703,310	53,586	Multiple projects.
Maintenance and Repair	<u>2,947,400</u>		
TOTAL	8,779,282	288,286	

DEPARTMENT/FACILITY/ITEM	CONSTRUCTION AND MAINTENANCE	BOARD OF PUBLIC BUILDINGS AND OTHER FUNDS *	DESCRIPTION
<u>Alcoa Correctional Center</u>			
(Jefferson City)			
Energy Retrofit	600,600		
Security Renovations	810,000		
Installation of smoke and fire detection and fire exits	288,590		
Renovation of Food Services	345,955	20,040	
Lagoon renovation	415,000		
Maintenance and Repair	793,236		
TOTAL	3,253,381	20,040	Project carries a four year payback period.
<u>Central Missouri Correctional Center</u>			
(Jefferson City)			
Energy Retrofit	305,400		
Design lagoon renovation		30,000	
Maintenance and Repair	1,075,670		
TOTAL	1,381,070	30,000	Project carries a three year payback period. Includes restroom repairs.
<u>Renz Correctional Center</u>			
(Jefferson City)			
Installation of perimeter detection system	56,400		
Installation of smoke and fire detectors and fire escapes	84,600		
Enlargement and renovation of segregation area	140,000		
Study of Dorms 2, 3, and 6 to single rooms	25,000		
Energy Retrofit	179,600		
Maintenance and Repair	380,750		
TOTAL	866,350	0	Project will provide additional security. Health and safety project. Project will provide 12 cells. Project carries a five year payback period.

DEPARTMENT/FACILITY/ITEM	CONSTRUCTION AND MAINTENANCE	BOARD OF PUBLIC BUILDINGS AND OTHER FUNDS *	DESCRIPTION
<u>Missouri Training Center for Men</u>			
(Moberly)			
Expansion of toilet and shower facilities	342,800		
Heating Modifications to the Administration Building	51,800		Project carries a 58% rate of return.
Power Plant Improvements	431,400		
Wastewater Disposal System	690,000	55,000	Project carries a 33% rate of return.
Expansion of disciplinary segregation areas	833,000		
Maintenance and Repair	<u>930,065</u>		
TOTAL	3,279,065	55,000	
<u>Missouri Eastern Correctional Center</u>			
(Pacific)			
Increase utilities system	190,400		
<u>Ozarks Correctional Center</u>			
(Fordland)			
Lagoon Renovation	386,000	30,000	
New Laundry Building and Equipment	350,028		Project needed to cover increased inmate population.
Maintenance and Repair	<u>149,929</u>		
TOTAL	885,957	30,000	
<u>Chillicothe Correctional Center</u>			
Security system renovation and enhancements	200,000	48,100	
Maintenance and Repair	301,050		
TOTAL	<u>501,050</u>	<u>48,100</u>	
DEPARTMENT TOTAL	<u>35,072,855</u>	<u>928,426</u>	

<u>DEPARTMENT/FACILITY/ITEM</u>	<u>CONSTRUCTION AND MAINTENANCE</u>	<u>BOARD OF PUBLIC BUILDINGS AND OTHER FUNDS *</u>	<u>DESCRIPTION</u>
<u>DEPARTMENT OF MENTAL HEALTH</u>			
<u>Office of Director</u>			
Facility study of the Department's buildings at 21 facilities		200,000	Project includes structural and functional plan- ning for 175 buildings.
Handicapped Accessibility (Departmentwide)	150,000		
Group Homes	1,400,000		Includes land acquisition and construction of five group homes of eight beds each in Jackson County for the mentally ill.
TOTAL	<u>1,550,000</u>	<u>200,000</u>	
<u>Farmington State Hospital</u>			
Construction of a facility in Southeast Missouri to provide Services for 170 psychiatric patients.	10,383,349	344,200	The hospital planning and construction cost is projected to be funded over a period of three years. The total project cost is \$15.3 million, \$90,000 per bed. Design portion of construction totals \$1.2 million. 75% of the design cost or \$819,643 was included in an emergency appropriation FY 1983, \$344,200 will be funded from (BPB) and the balance of planning funds of \$36,157 will come from bonds. The balance of the project cost, \$3,752,808, is to be included in FY 1985 Capital Improvements.
Maintenance and Repair	<u>65,000</u>		
TOTAL	10,448,349	344,200	
<u>Fulton State Hospital</u>			
40 bed addition to Biggs Bldg.	2,555,000		To complete project for which \$133,000 for planning funds were provided in the 1982 Special Session.
Maintenance and Repair	<u>1,618,700</u>		
TOTAL	4,173,700	0	
<u>Higginsville Habilitation Center</u>			
Maintenance and Repair	398,200		
<u>Bellefontaine Habilitation Center (St. Louis County)</u>			
Maintenance and Repair	1,190,000		

<u>DEPARTMENT/FACILITY/ITEM</u>	<u>CONSTRUCTION AND MAINTENANCE</u>	<u>BOARD OF PUBLIC BUILDINGS AND OTHER FUNDS *</u>	<u>DESCRIPTION</u>
<u>Malcolm Bliss Mental Health Center</u>			
Maintenance and Repair	420,000		
<u>Marshall Rehabilitation Center</u>			
Dietary renovation and/or construction	1,109,368		\$200,000 in planning funds were provided in the 1982 Special Session.
Boiler Replacement/Meter System, Inter-Com System, Phase Look Out System	565,300		
Maintenance and Repair	<u>2,376,700</u>		
TOTAL	4,051,368	0	
<u>Mid-Missouri Mental Health Center</u>			
Install return air system	131,600		HVAC system and replacement of asbestos.
Maintenance and Repair	<u>47,000</u>		
TOTAL	178,600	0	
<u>Nevada Rehabilitation Center</u>			
Renovation of freezers, coolers, and cold storage facilities	60,000		
Electrical and air conditioning project at Rush Hall and Section IV Building	100,000		
Maintenance and Repair	<u>3,043,000</u>		
TOTAL	3,203,000	0	
<u>St. Joseph State Hospital</u>			
Buchanan Building Renovation	500,000		To continue project for which planning funds were provided in 1982 Special Session.
Woodson Building Renovation	1,090,000		Provision of additional space for youth who are in need of treatment and also allow the facility to meet Medicaid/Medicare Standards.
Maintenance and Repair	<u>851,300</u>		
TOTAL	2,441,300	0	

<u>DEPARTMENT/FACILITY/ITEM</u>	<u>CONSTRUCTION AND MAINTENANCE</u>	<u>BOARD OF PUBLIC BUILDINGS AND OTHER FUNDS *</u>	<u>DESCRIPTION</u>
<u>St. Louis State Hospital</u>			
Renovate Auditorium	498,400		
Design for Main Kitchen Renovation	60,000		
Design for boiler replacement		105,000	
Design for energy projects		75,000	Identify savings and paybacks.
Maintenance and Repair	<u>1,737,600</u>		
TOTAL	2,296,000	<u>180,000</u>	
<u>Poplar Bluff Regional Center</u>			
Renovation of Main Building to meet ICF/MR Regulations	179,500		
<u>Sikeston Regional Center</u>			
Renovation of Main Building to meet ICF/MR Regulations	87,500		
<u>St. Louis Developmental Disabilities Treatment Center</u>			
Construction of Facilities to House ICF/MR Beds, Phase II	5,682,452		Project will move patients out of the Main Building at the St. Louis State Hospital into smaller facilities located in the St. Louis area.
Planning Funds for 96 additional ICF/MR beds, Phase III		445,600	
Install generator, fuel tank, and emergency power system at South County	25,200		
TOTAL	<u>5,707,652</u>	<u>445,600</u>	

<u>DEPARTMENT/FACILITY/ITEM</u>	<u>CONSTRUCTION AND MAINTENANCE</u>	<u>BOARD OF PUBLIC BUILDINGS AND OTHER FUNDS *</u>	<u>DESCRIPTION</u>
<u>Western Missouri Mental Health Center</u>			
Design of Parking Garage	103,200		Construction funds include \$1,290,000.
Design for New Recreational Therapy Center	90,000		Construction funds include \$1,125,000.
Smoke detection and fire walls	128,117		
Provide east wing base access, install refrigerator/freezer in Main Kitchen, install storm windows and construct incinerator building.	661,450		
Auxiliary Air Conditioning Units	400,000		
Construct additional floor to storage warehouse	366,240		
Maintenance and Repair	<u>125,200</u>		
TOTAL	1,874,207	0	
<u>Regional Centers</u>			
Maintenance and Repair at Various Centers	<u>507,700</u>		
DEPARTMENT TOTAL	<u>38,707,076</u>	<u>1,169,800</u>	

<u>DEPARTMENT/FACILITY/ITEM</u>	<u>CONSTRUCTION AND MAINTENANCE</u>	<u>BOARD OF PUBLIC BUILDINGS AND OTHER FUNDS *</u>	<u>DESCRIPTION</u>
<u>DEPARTMENT OF SOCIAL SERVICES</u>			
EDP (Jefferson City)	50,000		New restrooms and rear access stairs.
Ellis Fischel (Columbia)			
Master Planning	50,000		To determine feasibility and economics of expansion.
Fire stairs and smoke detection system	174,000		
Maintenance and Repair	<u>319,000</u>		
TOTAL	543,000	0	
Chest Hospital (Mt. Vernon)			
Install electrical transformers	138,200		
Maintenance and Repair	<u>43,700</u>		
TOTAL	181,900	0	
<u>Division of Youth Services</u>			
W. E. Sears Youth Center (Poplar Bluff)	1,920,000		Includes site purchase and design and construction of a new multi-purpose center.
New Facilities North Kansas City (Clay County)			
Purchase of Property	315,000		Replacement property for Boonville.
Renovation and Repair	78,635		
St. Louis			
Purchase of facility and/or renovation and repairs	535,000		Replacement property for Boonville.
Watkins Mill Park Camp (Clay County)	557,500		Construction of a multi-purpose center.
Delmina Woods Park Camp (Christian County)	555,900		Provides for purchase of property and construction of a multi-purpose building to be used for treatment and educational programs. Purchase will save \$34,000 in annual lease costs.

<u>DEPARTMENT/FACILITY/ITEM</u>	<u>CONSTRUCTION AND MAINTENANCE</u>	<u>BOARD OF PUBLIC BUILDINGS AND OTHER FUNDS *</u>	<u>DESCRIPTION</u>
<u>Camp Avery Park Camp</u> (Lincoln County)	342,100		Construction of Multi-Purpose Building.
<u>Babler Lodge Park Camp</u> (St. Louis County)	50,000		Provide security lighting and minor renovations.
<u>Hogan Street Regional Youth Center</u> (St. Louis)	199,000		Building renovations.
<u>Camp Pa-He-Tsi</u> (Camden County)	300,000		Renovation of existing buildings and construction of classroom/office building
<u>Divisionwide Maintenance and Repair</u>	<u>481,200</u>		
<u>DEPARTMENT TOTAL</u>	<u>6,109,235</u>	<u>0</u>	

THIRD STATE BUILDING FUND - \$250,000,000 AUTHORIZATION

GOVERNOR RECOMMENDED ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT APPROPRIATIONS - 1983 SPECIAL SESSION

HIGHWAY PROJECTS

<u>DEPARTMENT/FACILITY/ITEM</u>	<u>ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT</u>	<u>OTHER FUNDS</u>	<u>DESCRIPTION</u>
Johnson County Warrensburg Route 50/PCA Road	25,000	506,250	Will complete project begun with \$143,750 from the 1982 Special Session. Project improves access across Route 50 to an industrial park and commercial area.
Taney County Branson Route 76	25,000	866,250	Will complete project begun with \$263,750 from the 1982 Special Session. Project widens Route 76 to relieve traffic congestion in tourist area.
Scott and Cape Girardeau Counties Southeast Regional Port Authority	711,600	186,525	Will complete project begun with \$34,500 from the 1982 Special Session. Project provides access road to the port.
Jasper County Joplin Industrial Park	50,000	25,000	Will complete project begun with \$213,600 from the 1982 Special Session. Project provides access to commercial and industrial park.
St. Charles County I-70 Outer Belt	175,000	500,000	Will complete project begun with \$75,000 from the 1982 Special Session. Project provides access to commercial and industrial area.
St. Charles - St. Peters Mid-River Mall	384,750	4,100,000*	Project will improve access to and traffic flow in vicinity of St. Peters Mid-River Mall. \$2.6 million of local funds available through local bond issue and May Co. \$1.5 million of State Highway Funds to be committed.
St. Charles - Wentzville Corporate Plaza	127,500	127,500	Project will provide better traffic flow and safer access from Rte. 40/61 to this development. The recommendation provides funds to do two phases of the project (at Callahan and Prospect's intersections with Route 40/61).

*Estimated other funds based on total project cost.

HIGHWAY PROJECTS

<u>DEPARTMENT/FACILITY/ITEM</u>	<u>ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT</u>	<u>OTHER FUNDS</u>	<u>DESCRIPTION</u>
St. Louis City I-70 Ramps at Laclede's Landing	175,000	1,650,000*	Project will remove ramps and make street improvements between Eads and King Bridges, improving street circulation.
St. Louis City Union Viaduct	125,000	4,875,000*	Project will replace bridge over Terminal Railroad on Union Boulevard between Brown Avenue and Bircher Boulevard. Other funds include federal and city funds.
St. Louis County Hoffmeister Avenue	1,050,000	1,110,000*	Will complete project begun with \$437,750 from the 1982 Special Session. Project provides access to a port authority development. Total project cost has been reduced from \$2.7 million.
St. Louis County Route 40	150,000	150,000	Project will elevate portion of Route 40 south of Missouri River Bridge to provide flood protection.
St. Louis County Chesterfield Village Parkway	1,000,000	1,760,700	Project will provide direct access from Route 40 and Olive Street Road to new research and commercial center.
St. Louis County Bowles Avenue/Rte 141 Interchange	300,000	150,000	Project will improve interchange at Route 141 and Bowles Avenue south of Chrysler Plant. County has acquired right-of-way at \$25,000 and State Highway Funds equal \$125,000.
Clay County Kansas City 48th Street/I-435	250,000	250,000	Project will relieve traffic congestion to Worlds of Fun and Oceans of Fun amusement parks.
Jackson County Kansas City Bannister Road/I-435	750,000	1,500,000	Project will add lane to exit ramp off I-435 and widen Bannister Road from the interstate east to Bunker Ridge Road.
Jackson County Independence Route 291	1,500,000	2,000,000*	Project will widen Route 291 from Route 78 to Hidden Valley Road. \$112,400 was appropriated in 1982 Special Session to acquire the right-of-way.

*Estimated other funds based on total project cost.

HIGHWAY PROJECTS

<u>DEPARTMENT/FACILITY/ITEM</u>	<u>ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT</u>	<u>OTHER FUNDS</u>	<u>DESCRIPTION</u>
Jackson County Independence Salsa Road/I-70 Interchange	224,000	76,000*	Project will fund design and 50 percent of estimated right-of-way acquisition cost for interchange that will provide access to Little Blue Valley Industrial Area. Future construction cost, including right-of-way, is estimated at \$5 million.
Jackson County Lee's Summit View High Drive and I-470 Interchange	126,000	74,000*	Project will acquire right-of-way for full interchange at View High Drive and I-470. Future construction cost, including right-of-way, is \$1,766,000.
Cape Girardeau County Route 177 Phase I	351,150	357,860	Project will acquire right-of-way needed to reconstruct Route 177 to improve alignment and grades and widen the bridge across Indian Creek.
TOTAL	<u>7,500,000</u>	<u>20,265,085</u>	

*Estimated other funds based on total project cost.

NON-HIGHWAY PROJECTS			
DEPARTMENT/FACILITY/ITEM	ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT	OTHER FUNDS	DESCRIPTION
<u>HIGHWAYS AND TRANSPORTATION</u>			
City of St. Louis Port Authority	1,341,746	1,000,000	Will complete project begun with \$458,254 from the 1982 Special Session. Project will reconstruct north end of dock.
City of St. Louis Riverfront Promenade	1,400,000	1,150,000	Will construct infrastructure needed to encourage private investment and tourism.
St. Louis County Spirit of St. Louis Airport	537,000	150,000	Project will construct streets; water, sewer, and electrical systems; and access taxiways.
Scotland County Memphis Airport	400,000	400,000	Project will pave the runway and parking apron and light airport.
Jackson County Kansas City Port	560,000	140,000	Project will construct streets and improve lighting and sewer systems.
Jackson County Kansas City Port	360,000	90,000	Project will construct rail siding into the port site.
Jackson County Lee's Summit Municipal Airport	557,982	942,018*	Project will reconstruct, extend and widen runway and parallel taxiway to better serve business and corporate aircraft.
Jackson County Kansas City William Mitchell Landing	500,000	125,000	Project will develop landing for vintage dredge boat to serve as Missouri history museum. Project includes street improvements, landscaping, lighting and parking.

*Estimated other funds based on total project cost.

NON-HIGHWAY PROJECTS

<u>DEPARTMENT/FACILITY/ITEM</u>	<u>ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT</u>	<u>OTHER FUNDS</u>	<u>DESCRIPTION</u>
Callaway County Jefferson City Municipal Airport	170,000	787,563*	Project will extend runway and construct instrument landing system to make facility safe and suitable for the larger aircraft used by industry.
Buchanan County St. Joseph Rosecrans Memorial Airport	403,446	40,000	Project will repair taxiways, parking apron, and lighting system.
Platte County Kansas City International Airport Multipurpose Export Facility	500,000	0	Project will construct warehousing facility for exports at Kansas City International Airport.
Jasper County Carthage Municipal Airport	41,554	4,617	Project will construct hangar and hangar taxiways.
Nodaway, Gentry, Daviess, Livingston Counties Maryville, MO to Chillicothe, MO Rail Line	500,000	1,000,000*	Railroad project to be appropriated to Highways and Transportation Department for the Missouri Rail Facilities Improvement Authority. Project will enable continued rail service to shippers. This project will assist a non-profit agency (IDA) in the acquisition and rehabilitation of 93 miles of railroad track between Maryville and Chillicothe, MO.
Cape Girardeau County Jackson, Mo. to Delta, Mo. Rail Line	228,272	364,728*	Railroad project to be appropriated to Highways and Transportation Department for the Missouri Rail Facilities Improvement Authority. This project will assist a non-profit agency (IDA) in the acquisition and rehabilitation of 18.4 miles of railroad track between Jackson and Delta, MO.
TOTAL	<u>7,500,000</u>	<u>6,193,926</u>	

*Estimated other funds based on total project cost.

NATURAL RESOURCES PROJECTS

<u>DEPARTMENT/FACILITY/ITEM</u>	<u>ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT</u>	<u>OTHER FUNDS</u>	<u>DESCRIPTION</u>
<u>NATURAL RESOURCES</u>			
Clean Water Commission			
Jackson County Storm Water Control Grants	3,333,000	6,666,000	To provide grants to St. Louis and Jackson Counties to control stormwater runoff.
St. Louis County Storm Water Control Grants	<u>4,167,000</u>	<u>8,334,000</u>	
	7,500,000	15,000,000	
Environmental Quality			
Rural Water and Sewer Grants	5,025,000	5,025,000	To provide assistance to local governments in cities of 10,000 or less to construct water and sewer systems.
Environmental Quality			
Soil and Water Conservation	9,975,000	6,650,000	To provide grants to Soil and Water Districts to control soil erosion.
Cost-Share Program			
TOTAL	<u>22,500,000</u>	<u>26,675,000</u>	

*Estimated other funds based on total project cost.

TAXATION AND REVENUES

REVENUE AND TAXATION INITIATIVES

To return our state to a solid financial position and to provide adequate funding for Missouri's highest priority programs Governor Bond recommends four measures:

1. A revenue collection and cash flow enhancement bill giving the Department of Revenue greater ability to collect taxes owed to the state under existing tax laws. This measure, virtually identical with HB 668 which came within hours of passage on June 15, will bring in \$52 million in FY 1984 and \$25.1 million in FY 1985 with no tax increase for anyone. The major features of this bill are:
 - a. Requiring large retail businesses to remit sales tax on a weekly basis: \$27.0 million in FY 1984 and \$2.2 million in FY 1985.
 - b. Transferring certain administrative accounts held by the Department of Revenue to General Revenue: \$14.3 million in FY 1984 and \$1.9 million in FY 1985;
 - c. Greater powers to collect delinquent taxes: \$9.2 million in FY 1984 and \$19.0 million in FY 1985.
2. Raising the corporate income tax from a maximum rate of 5% to 7%. The current 5% rate was set in 1971. The change will raise new revenues of \$8.2 million in FY 1984 and \$32.5 million in FY 1985.
3. Doubling the corporate franchise tax, an annual fee which corporations pay for the privilege of doing business in Missouri. The existing rate -- 1/20 of 1 percent of corporate assets or of the par value of outstanding shares--has not changed since 1929. This long-overdue revision will raise \$21.4 million in FY 1984 and \$43.0 million in FY 1985.
4. Increasing the state sales tax, now set at 4 1/8¢, by 1/4¢ to 4 3/8¢. This modest increase will help fund essential improvements in state services, adding \$11.7 million to general revenue in FY 1984 and \$75.6 million in FY 1985.

WHY ACTION IS NEEDED NOW

TABLE I reviews the bleak outlook for state General Revenue in FY 1984 and FY 1985 if additional revenues are not approved now. The imbalance between revenues and costs will grow worse to the extent that the General Revenue fund will have a cash-flow reserve of only \$3 million at the end of FY 1984. This amount is totally inadequate to meet cash needs and would entail unprecedented delays in state payments to public schools, to institutions of higher education and to many others. The cash flow reserve would further deteriorate to a negative \$39.4 million on June 30, 1985 (the end of FY 1985). That figure represents an unbalanced, deficit budget, not merely cash-flow difficulties. And, since the Missouri constitution prohibits deficit budgets, the negative \$39.4 million means that at least that much would have to be cut out of programs simply to eliminate the deficit. More would have to be cut to build a minimal cash flow reserve.

TABLE I
GENERAL REVENUE SUMMARY
Without Revenue and Tax Initiatives

<u>FY 1984</u>	<u>(In Millions)</u>
CASH FLOW RESERVE.....	\$ 54.4
Revenue Estimate (Base Growth 8.0%) ¹	<u>2,370.5</u>
Total Revenue Available	2,424.9
Appropriations and Supplementals ²	2,366.2
Desegregation ³	61.5
Special Session Appropriations ⁴	9.2
Total Obligations	<u>(2,436.9)</u>
Estimated Lapse/Governor Reserve	<u>15.0</u>
CASH FLOW RESERVE.....	\$ 3.0
 <u>FY 1985</u>	
CASH FLOW RESERVE.....	\$ 3.0
Revenue Estimate (Base Growth 8.3%) ⁵	<u>2,524.0</u>
Total Revenue Available	2,527.0
Base Obligations ⁶	2,300.5
Mandatory Increases ⁷	183.5
Desegregation ³	<u>82.4</u>
Total Obligations	<u>(2,566.4)</u>
CASH FLOW RESERVE.....	\$ (39.4)

¹Original FY 1984 revenue estimate of \$2,376.8 million has been adjusted to reflect \$6.7 million decrease in Title XIX reimbursements, \$3.4 million increase in reimbursements to general revenue, and \$3 million decrease in FY 1984 proposed revenue collection initiatives not funded in the 1983 Regular Session.

²Includes \$52.2 million for supplemental and increased appropriations. See Table II.

³Estimate for St. Louis desegregation plan includes capital improvement costs of \$8 million in FY 1984 and \$10 million in FY 1985. See Table IV.

⁴Includes the following appropriations: \$2.9 million for Corrections, \$1.2 million for Kansas City Office Building, \$3.4 million for MOSERS Medical Plan, \$30,000 for Brucellosis control, \$105,000 for minority contracting, \$1.4 million for administrative costs of Revenue Collection Initiative, \$89,860 for Attorney General, and \$95,825 for Elementary and Secondary Education.

⁵Revenue estimate includes \$36 million in ongoing revenue collection actions.

⁶Base obligations equal FY 1984 appropriations less one-time costs.

⁷See Table III for mandatory increases.

REVENUE GROWTH AND COST FACTORS

Heavy cost increases and modest revenue growth are the combination of forces behind the \$3 million and negative \$39.4 million cash-flow reserve projections. General Revenue collections are projected at \$2,370.5 million in FY 1984, reflecting base growth of 8.0% (growth attributed to activity in the Missouri economy as distinct from changes in tax administration.) The FY 1984 figure is less than the original estimate of \$2,376.8 million for two reasons: First, \$3 million expected from enhanced revenues will not be realized since the General Assembly did not fund the necessary appropriation for administrative costs. Second, anticipated reimbursements to General Revenue have dropped by a net \$3.3 million. The FY 1985 General Revenue estimate of \$2,524.0 million reflects base growth of 8.3% plus \$36 million in revenue gathered through improved collection initiatives already in place.

As TABLE I shows, FY 1984 original appropriations, plus essential supplemental appropriations of \$52.2 million, desegregation plan costs and special session appropriations will total \$2,436.9. (See TABLE II for details on estimated supplemental appropriations for FY 1984.) The base cost of continuing on-going programs into FY 1985 is estimated at \$2,300.5 million. Additional, mandatory costs will total \$183.5 million for the items listed in TABLE III: OASDHI and retirement system contributions, tax refunds, anticipated supplemental appropriations, higher entitlement costs in social and mental health programs, debt service, continuation costs for corrections initiatives in the 1983 Special Session and other, miscellaneous items.

The state's court-ordered share of the St. Louis desegregation plan, \$61.5 million in FY 1984 and \$82.4 million in FY 1985, is a major cost factor. (See TABLE IV.)

The FY 1985 mandatory budget items listed in TABLE III do not exhaust the potential needs for funding. Excluded from the list, for example, are any increases to fund a pay plan for state employees (that is, merit increases, cost-of-living and repositioning), higher state aid to school districts and to public higher education, more funds for economic development programs and priority funding for mental health and social services.

TABLE II
FY 1984 GENERAL REVENUE SUPPLEMENTAL ITEMS - REGULAR SESSION
(In Millions)

Physical Therapy/Teacher Aides - State	\$.5
Schools for Severely Handicapped	
UM Kidney Program	.2
Reassessment	5.4
DOR-Printing and Postage	.7
Truman Building Move	.2
Insurance and Workers Compensation	.3
Delinquent and Dependent Children	.7
HB 268 - Highway Patrol	.2
AMTRAK	.4
Corrections	1.2
Social Services (Total: \$22.3)	
AFDC-UP (without suspension)	5.0
Title XIX - Nursing Homes	8.1
Title XIX - Hospitals	5.4
Title XIX - Non-Institutional	.8
General Relief	.8
State Only Medical Costs	1.2
Adult Supplementation	.3
DOSS - Other	.7
Special Session	.1
Mental Health - Hepatitis	1.3
Mental Health - Medicare/Medicaid	.3
Public Debt - CA 1 and Water Pollution Control	6.1
Miscellaneous	1.7*
OASDHI	2.7**
Retirement	6.0**
Tax Refunds	1.0**
County Stock Insurance	.9**
	<u>52.2</u>

*Includes all items under \$100,000 General Revenue and all fuel and utility increases.

**Increases in estimated appropriations.

TABLE III
FY 1985 GENERAL REVENUE BUDGET MANDATORY ITEMS*
(In Millions)

		<u>Comments</u>
Debt Service Water Pollution, CA 1	\$ 25.2	FY 1985 increases for issuing \$20 million Water Pollution Bonds and \$160 million in CA 1 Bonds on cash as needed basis.
Open-ended Accounts	40.6	Increased contributions for OASDHI and Retirement and \$21 million increase for tax refunds (\$215 million total).
Corrections Initiatives	14.9	\$5.6 to continue 1983 Special Session initiatives, and funds for Farmington operating costs and other program increases.
Case Load Growth	39.0	DOSS caseload growth, Medicaid, and cash flow; DMH caseload growth and Medicaid.
Miscellaneous Items	23.8	Other departmental mandatory items including increases for Workers Compensation, fuel and utility inflationary costs, telephone costs, statewide election costs.
Reserve for Supplementals	<u>40.0</u>	
Subtotal	\$183.5	
Desegregation	<u>82.4</u>	Estimated FY 1985 Costs
Total	\$265.9	

*Includes no increases for pay plan (merit, cost-of-living, or repositioning); or increases for initiatives in: (1) elementary and secondary education; (2) higher education; (3) economic development programs; (4) mental health and social services programs.

TABLE IV
ST. LOUIS DESEGREGATION PLAN COST ESTIMATES FOR FY 1984

No.	Program	State's Share	Payment Dates
1.	Intracity Desegregation Plan	\$8,536,300 (50%)	Quarterly on Sept. 2, Dec. 30, March 20, and May 30
2.	Transportation For Settlement Plan	\$4.5 Million* (100%)	Monthly per invoice
3.	Incentive Payments to Districts in Settlement Plan	\$8.5 Million* (100%)	Monthly per state aid payments
4.	Vocational Education Desegregation Plan ("12b")	\$ 80,330 \$ 202,774* (Costs shared with St. Louis and Special District)	Quarterly as in No. 1 above
5.	Voluntary Interdistrict Coordinating Council (VICC)	\$ 357,064 (100%)	Quarterly as in No. 1 above
6.	Vashon Community Education	\$ 71,705 (50%)	Quarterly as in No. 1 above
7.	Quality Education	\$14,702,277 (50%)	Quarterly as in No. 1 above
8.	Quality Education Committee	\$ 36,976 (50%)	Quarterly as in No. 1 above
9.	Magnet and Part Time Programs	\$15,451,757 (100%)	Quarterly as in No. 1 above
10.	Bond Issue	\$8.0 Million (50% Match)	(See schedule below)
11.	County Magnet Schools	\$1,038,366* (100%)	Quarterly as in No. 1 above
12.	Desegregation Monitoring and Advisory Committee	\$ 52,693 (50%)	Quarterly as in No. 1 above
Total		\$61,530,242	
<u>Capital Improvement Bond Issue Schedule:</u>			
	FY 1984	\$8 Million	
	FY 1985	\$10 Million	
	FY 1986	\$13 Million	
	FY 1987	\$15 Million	
	FY 1988	\$17.5 Million	
		<u>\$63.5 Million</u>	

*Estimated

IMPACT OF THE PROPOSED REVENUE AND TAXATION INITIATIVES

TABLE V shows the impact of Governor Bond's four revenue and taxation initiatives. The two columns of TABLE V can be compared directly with TABLE I. The FY 1984 "Cash Flow Reserve Without New Revenues," however, is supplemented in TABLE V by the revenues which would be collected through the Governor's initiatives. Governor Bond recommends emergency clauses on all but the sales tax measure so that they will go into effect on January 1, 1984. The "January 1, 1984" column of TABLE V shows the results:

*Achievement of the 3% (\$81.5 million) cash flow reserve at the close of FY 1985;

*A total of \$148.6 million in available funds for essential state programs in FY 1985.

The Governor's revenue and tax initiatives will generate new revenues within the amounts allowed by the state constitutional revenue limit. (See TABLE VI.)

FIGURE 1 portrays graphically the impact of the Governor's revenue proposals on the FY 1985 cash flow reserve. Without his proposals, the cash flow reserve will drop below zero to negative \$39.4 million. FIGURE 1 also tracks the impact of the Governor's budget-cutting actions beginning with mid-year withholdings in January, 1981, preventing the reserve from falling to unacceptably low levels.

Figure 1

GENERAL REVENUE CASH FLOW RESERVE FY 1980 - FY 1985 (In Millions of Dollars)

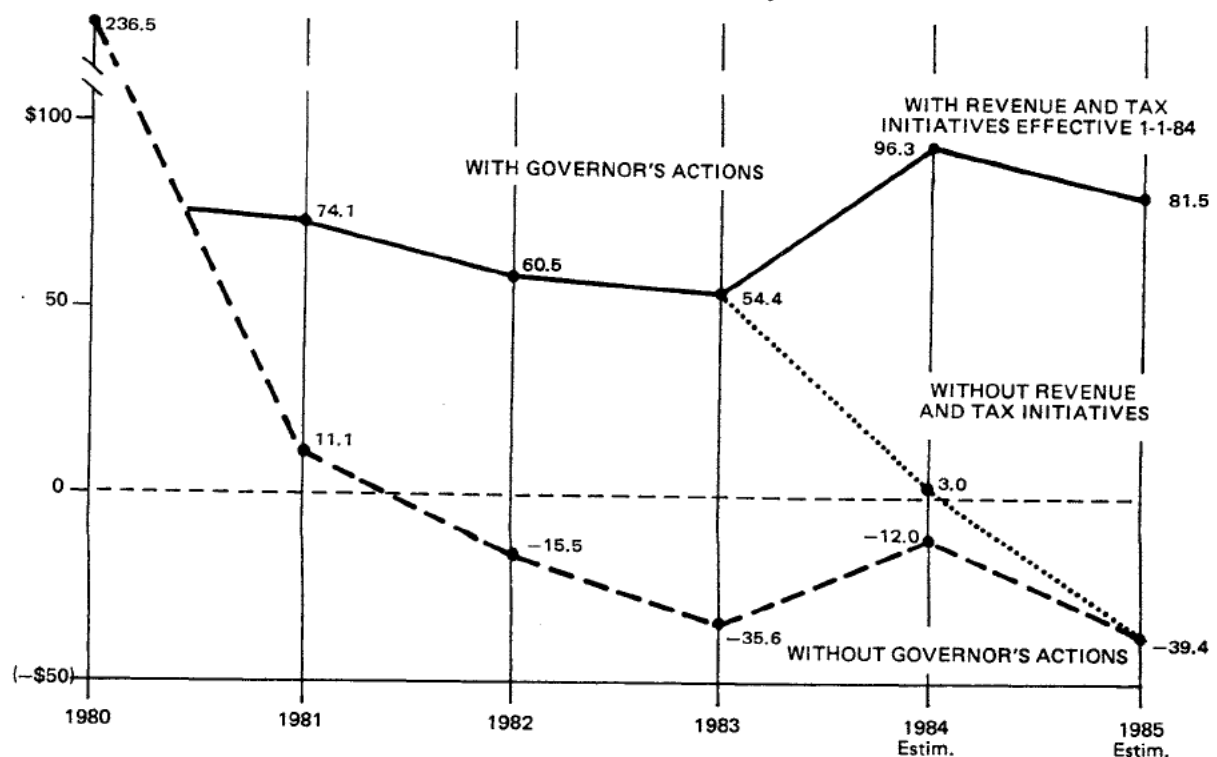


TABLE V
GENERAL REVENUE SUMMARY
With Revenue and Tax Initiatives

FY 1984	Assuming Recommended Revenue and Tax Initiatives Begin:	
	January 1, 1984	April 1, 1984
CASH FLOW RESERVE.....	\$ 54.4	\$ 54.4
Revenue Estimate	2,370.5	2,370.5
Total Revenue Available	2,424.9	2,424.9
Appropriations	2,314.0	2,314.0
Supplementals and Increases	52.2	52.2
Desegregation	61.5	61.5
Special Session Appropriations	9.2	9.2
Total Obligations	(2,436.9)	(2,436.9)
Estimated Lapse/Governor's Reserve	15.0	15.0
CASH FLOW RESERVE WITHOUT NEW REVENUES.....	3.0	3.0
Revenue Collection Initiative	52.0	47.3
2% Corporate Income Tax Increase	8.2	5.2
Doubled Corporate Franchise Tax	21.4	.0
1/4¢ Sales Tax Increase	11.7	11.7
Total New Revenues	93.3	64.2
CASH FLOW RESERVE WITH NEW REVENUES.....	96.3	67.2
FY 1985		
CASH FLOW RESERVE.....	96.3	67.2
Revenue Estimate	2,524.0	2,524.0
Total Revenue Available	2,620.3	2,591.2
Base Obligations	2,300.5	2,300.5
Mandatory Increases	183.5	183.5
Desegregation	82.4	82.4
Total Obligations	(2,566.4)	(2,566.4)
Revenue Collection Initiative	25.1	25.1
2% Corporate Income Tax Increase	32.5	28.0
Doubled Corporate Franchise Tax	43.0	43.0
1/4¢ Sales Tax Increase	75.6	75.6
Total New Revenues	176.2	171.7
Available Funds with New Revenues.....	230.1	196.5
Available Funds for State Programs ¹	(148.6)	(116.0)
CASH FLOW RESERVE ²	81.5	80.5

¹The recommended cash flow reserve would leave \$148.6 million (or \$116.0 million) available for increases for: (1) pay plan; (2) elementary and secondary education; (3) higher education; (4) economic development programs; (5) mental health and social services programs.

²Governor Bond recommends a cash flow reserve equal to 3 percent of FY 1985 total obligations including available funds for state programs.

TABLE VI
TENTATIVE CALCULATIONS OF LIMITED TOTAL STATE REVENUES

	FY 1981				FY 1982				FY 1983				FY 1984				FY 1985			
I. Total State Revenues																				
General Revenue																				
Other State Revenues																				
1. Highway																				
2. Conservation																				
3. Cigarette																				
4. Other Revenues																				
Subtotal																				
Less Refunds																				
Total State Revenues																				
II. Limited Total State Revenues																				
1. Mo. Personal Income																				
2. Base Ratio																				
3. Base Limit																				
4. Judicial Article																				
5. Overall Limited TSR																				
6. TOTAL STATE REVENUES																				
7. Difference																				
8. Refund																				

III. Base Ratio

$$\begin{aligned} & \frac{\text{FY 1981 TSR}}{\text{CY 1979 Mo. Personal Income}} \\ & \text{The base ratio} = \frac{\$2,249,063,864}{\$39,581,000,000} \\ & = 0.05682 \end{aligned}$$

IV. The operative formulas for calculating Limited TSR are as follow:

$$\begin{aligned} & \text{Limited FY 1982 TSR} = \frac{\text{FY 1981 TSR}}{\text{CY 1979 Mo. Personal Income}} \times \text{CY 1980 Mo. Personal Income} \\ & \text{Limited FY 1983 TSR} = \frac{\text{FY 1981 TSR}}{\text{CY 1979 Mo. Personal Income}} \times \text{CY 1981 Mo. Personal Income} \\ & \text{Limited FY 1984 TSR} = \frac{\text{FY 1981 TSR}}{\text{CY 1979 Mo. Personal Income}} \times \text{CY 1982 Mo. Personal Income} \\ & \text{Limited FY 1985 TSR} = \frac{\text{FY 1981 TSR}}{\text{CY 1979 Mo. Personal Income}} \times \text{CY 1983 Mo. Personal Income} \end{aligned}$$

V. Values of the factors

A. FY 1981 Total State Revenues

$$\begin{aligned} & \text{Total State Revenues} \\ & \$2,249,063,864 \end{aligned}$$

B. Missouri Personal Income

CY 1979	\$39,581,000,000	Issued by U.S. Dept. of Commerce, April, 1980
CY 1980	\$43,698,000,000	Issued by U.S. Dept. of Commerce, April, 1982
CY 1981	\$47,697,000,000	Issued by U.S. Dept. of Commerce, April, 1983
CY 1982	\$50,346,000,000	Issued by U.S. Dept. of Commerce, August, 1983
CY 1983	\$53,486,000,000	Projection based on most recent data from U.S. Department of Commerce and Chase Econometrics.

LEGISLATION AND APPROPRIATIONS

GOVERNOR BOND'S PROPOSAL TO ENHANCE EARLY CHILDHOOD EDUCATION

What would this legislation do?

It would authorize state reimbursement for three voluntary programs to help parents contribute to their children's educational development, to identify and correct learning problems before they delay educational development and to promote closer home-school cooperation during preschool years and throughout the child's educational career.

What are its specific provisions?

It authorizes reimbursement to school districts which choose to participate in the programs as follows:

1. Up to \$25 for each child under age 5 who takes part in voluntary developmental screening. This includes a check-up on important learning skills (understanding and use of language, hand-eye coordination, and motor development) as well as vision, hearing and general health. The detection of possible handicaps or learning problems would alert parents to the need for medical or other special help for their children.
2. Up to \$100 for each family served by a parent education or parent assistance program. Such programs could include information on child development, home teaching materials and learning activities for parent and child which assist parents in nurturing their children's educational development during the pre-school years.
3. Up to \$300 for each child participating in an educational program for 3- and 4-year olds with developmental delays (not due to physical or mental handicaps). Services would be designed to help parents work with their children so they are not significantly behind in language development and other areas when they reach school age.

Why is this measure needed now?

Learning begins long before children enter the formal educational system. Intellectual and thinking skills begin to emerge during the second year of life and develop rapidly thereafter. A delay of six months at age 3 can cause significant problems for the child when he begins school. Developmental screening programs are designed to detect delays in normal development as well as handicapping conditions likely to interfere with normal academic growth.

Parent education services will help parents work more effectively with their own children. The services are intended to assist parents -- not to replace them as their children's first teacher.

Services for developmentally delayed 3- and 4-year olds are intended to help children "catch up" in such vital areas as language, thinking and coordination skills so they are not behind their peers when they begin school. Services usually are provided through a combination of individualized home-teaching visits and group meetings in a school. Intervention at this stage is less expensive and more effective than in-school special education or remediation.

The report earlier this year by the National Commission on Excellence in Education emphasized the need for parent involvement in their children's education. The services proposed by this legislation are accepted as educationally sound and cost-effective. The measure is based on model programs which have helped children and families in several Missouri projects. For example, a 4-year old girl, who previously had been diagnosed as retarded, spent a year in the Ferguson-Florissant School District's "Saturday School" before entering regular kindergarten. She was reading by mid-year. The Independence School District's "New Parents as Teachers Program" checked about 70 children between the ages of 9 and 15 months for possible hearing loss during 1983. Half the children had abnormal readings, which raised a warning flag so parents could seek medical attention. Often, a small hearing loss can cause significant learning delays.

How is this
program
different
from
Head Start?

Currently, federal funds are available to provide services for 3- and 4-year olds who are both educationally and economically disadvantaged, under programs called Head Start and Chapter 1, ECIA. These programs, however, serve only a limited number of children who are significantly behind their peers in development at this age.

The services proposed in this legislation for developmentally delayed youngsters are NOT restricted to the economically disadvantaged. They also are far less costly than Head Start, which provides health and dental care, nutrition and social services, as well as educational services.

What would
it cost?

First Year: \$2.5 million
Second Year: \$6.4 million
Third Year: \$10.7 million

These costs represent a very small percentage of the amount spent on education in Missouri. This modest investment would yield a very substantial return by reducing the costs of remediation which would otherwise be required in later years. In addition, it would contribute to the development of human potential, which cannot be measured in dollars.

GOVERNOR BOND'S PROPOSAL TO TRAIN WORKERS FOR THE JOBS OF THE FUTURE

What would this legislation do?

The Job Training Act would establish a Job Training Account within General Revenue to help train workers for jobs in demand. It also would create a board to fund customized training programs. Composed of the directors of all state agencies involved in job training, job search and economic development, the board would determine the best use of the job training money. The Director of the Department of Consumer Affairs, Regulation and Licensing would chair the board, whose members would consist of the directors of the departments of Labor and Industrial Relations, Social Services, Higher Education, and Elementary and Secondary Education (or their designees). It would be staffed by the Division of Community and Economic Development.

The board would be authorized to fund job training programs to prepare individuals for placement with employers. The employers would be required to identify positions to be filled and the training required. In effect, all funds would be used to train workers for jobs that will actually be available. The board may also fund retraining projects to help workers upgrade skills required to retain jobs in the state. The employer would be directly involved in developing the training curriculum.

Why is this measure needed now?

As our state and nation continue on the road to economic recovery, many unemployed Missourians are discovering that the jobs they lost during the recession will not be restored, despite post-recession economic growth. Their skills have become obsolete as Missouri joins other states in the transition from the heavy manufacturing economy of the past to the high-technology and service-based economy of the future. These new and emerging industries demand a well-trained labor force capable of performing specialized skills.

To compete with other states in attracting new jobs, Missouri must be able to offer "customized training" packages to assure industry of a trained labor force. For example, the training program Missouri offered Chrysler Corporation to prepare workers for the changing jobs of the auto industry was instrumental in the automaker's decision to expand in Missouri, creating thousands of jobs for laid-off autoworkers.

Many other states already have established state-funded training programs. For example, Colorado can guarantee a company a trained labor force to meet its specific needs through "Colorado FIRST." Massachusetts has established the "Bay State Skills Corporation" and appropriated more than \$3 million for entry-level and retraining programs and employee upgrading programs. The North Carolina "Training Program for New or Expanding Industries" is funded with more than \$6 million for customized training programs.

Would this duplicate existing state programs?

No. The Act would supplement existing state training programs to reach more Missouri workers. It also would provide better coordination of existing training programs, which operate in several state departments. The state now uses a combination of

state funds and federal grants from the new Job Training Partnership Act to fund customized training programs. Two examples of such programs are the autoworker training projects co-sponsored by the state and Chrysler and General Motors. In each instance, state agencies worked with the employer to identify prospective employees, develop a curriculum and provide training equipment, instructors and funding.

Through these two projects, more than 4,000 autoworkers have been retrained and are back on the assembly line, instead of the unemployment line.

During federal fiscal year 1984, Missouri has about \$12 million to spend on job training, most of which is federal money available through the Job Training Partnership Act. Unfortunately, federal money often comes with strings attached. We cannot afford the delay caused by federal regulations which limit eligibility through income guidelines or other restrictions. Missouri needs a flexible, independent job training system that is not dependent on fluctuating federal funds and bureaucratic requirements. This proposal is designed to allow a prompt response to industry's demand for specialized skills.

What would
it cost?

About \$5 million will be sought for the Account during FY 1985. Whenever possible, the general revenue dollars in the Account would be used as part of a package to supplement other funding sources.

GOVERNOR BOND'S PROPOSAL TO MAKE THE STATE'S PRISONS SAFER

What would this proposal do?

This proposal would help ease the problems of prison overcrowding in Missouri by adding more corrections officers and health and mental health staff and more probation and parole officers. It would also provide initial funding for the state's new Community Sentences Act and enhance the training received by corrections personnel.

What are the specific provisions and what will they cost?

Specifically, the proposal includes:

*More Corrections Personnel

Overcrowding of prisons beyond their design capacity increases the need for correctional officers to provide adequate control of inmates. To maintain public safety and safe conditions for institutional personnel, 100 new correctional officers and 54 new health and mental health staff will be requested to meet the needs of an increasing inmate population. Cost: \$1,304,407 in FY 1984.

*More Probation and Parole Staff

The probation and parole program is the "gatekeeper" of our corrections system. With increased staffing, the Division of Probation and Parole can maintain closer supervision of offenders. Since the caseload of Probation and Parole has leaped from 17,829 in 1980 to 25,149 in 1983, 34 new staff requested by Governor Bond in the 1983 regular session, but denied by the General Assembly, are again being requested. These new staff will help to restore supervision of those who commit serious misdemeanors, including DWI offenders. Cost: \$354,884 in FY 1984.

*Implementation of the New Community Sentences Act

The Community Sentences Act was passed by the General Assembly and signed into law by Governor Bond during the 1983 regular session. It enables judges to sentence less serious offenders, who would otherwise go to prison, to restitution or other community programs. This frees up needed prison space for violent criminals. A Departmental task force is working to establish program guidelines, and Governor Bond recommends immediate initial funding to get the program under way. Cost: \$309,676 in FY 1984.

*More Corrections Training Staff

Well-trained staff are crucial to secure, effective prisons. The Department of Corrections now trains only 100 correctional officers and other employees each month. We must expand our capacity to train staff hired to deal with overcrowding and to fill vacancies generated by turnover. Under this proposal, five additional training staff would be hired. Cost: \$113,098 in FY 1984.

*Expense and Equipment

The growth in inmate population has increased costs for equipment and other institutional expenses during the current fiscal year. Governor Bond is seeking a supplemental appropriation to meet these necessary expenses. Cost: \$810,000.

Why is this
measure
needed now?

The state's prison problems will continue to grow, presenting a threat to public safety, unless the overcrowding conditions are faced immediately. The prison system is now more than 2,000 above design capacity and the inmate population grows by an average of 100 each month. While Governor Bond's capital improvements proposals for the Amendment No. 1 bond issue will provide much-needed additional space, this appropriation measure will respond to increasing personnel and equipment needs in the existing facilities.

Summary of FY 1984 General Revenue Costs:

*100 New Correctional Officers and 54 New Health and Mental Health Staff	\$1,304,407
*34 New Probation and Parole Staff	354,884
*Community Sentences Act Implementation	309,676
*New Corrections Training Staff	113,098
*Increased Equipment and Expenses Costs	810,000
TOTAL	<u>\$2,892,065</u>

GOVERNOR BOND'S PROPOSAL TO STRENGTHEN ANTI-DRUNK DRIVING LAWS

What would this legislation do?	It would <u>eliminate loopholes</u> identified in legislation approved during the 1983 regular session of the General Assembly by: 1. Extending administrative revocation or suspension of drivers' licenses to arrests for violations of municipal or county ordinances prohibiting driving while intoxicated; 2. Expanding the definition of "suspension and revocation" to include all administrative actions for DWI; 3. Requiring any person whose license is revoked, as well as suspended, to participate in an alcohol- or drug-related traffic offender education or rehabilitation program; and 4. Requiring proof of financial responsibility for any person who is granted a 60-day restricted driving privilege following a 30-day suspension.
Why is this measure needed now?	During the regular session, the General Assembly passed legislation to get drunk drivers off Missouri highways in a fair and expedient manner. <u>The administrative revocation and suspension process established will reduce the average delay from time of arrest to loss of license from seven months to slightly more than one month.</u> Prior to the effective date of the new act, the Attorney General determined that the administrative process would not apply to arrests based on alleged violation of city or county ordinances. The Attorney General called on the legislature "to adopt corrective legislation at the earliest possible date." That call for action was echoed by legislators and concerned citizens. <u>This corrective legislation must be approved now to ensure prompt action to remove drunk drivers from all Missouri highways and to provide equal treatment in all DWI arrests.</u> The additional amendments recommended by Governor Bond will ensure application of the administrative process to second and subsequent arrests, prevent drunk driving by requiring participation in education and rehabilitation programs and protect victims of drunk drivers by requiring proof of responsibility after a license is suspended.
What would it cost?	No additional fiscal impact is anticipated as a result of this legislation. The costs of administrative suspension and revocation and fees for reinstatement estimated for the bill approved during the regular session included arrests based on county and municipal ordinances.

GOVERNOR BOND'S PROPOSAL TO RAISE REVENUE THROUGH BETTER COLLECTION

What would this legislation do?

The bill would improve the state's tax collection system and bring in an additional \$52 million in Fiscal Year 1984 and \$25.1 million in FY 1985. The additional revenue would result with no tax increases for anyone; it would be achieved solely through more efficient administration of the existing revenue system.

What are its specific provisions?

Virtually identical to House Bill 668 in the 1983 regular session, the measure contains the following provisions:

*Tools to Collect Delinquent Taxes

The bill would give the Department of Revenue five new tools to collect delinquent taxes: greater power to attach and sell the property of delinquent taxpayers; allow local governments new ability to audit local sales tax records; incentives for prosecuting attorneys to go after delinquent taxes; authority to contract with private collection agencies; and a uniform statute of limitations for tax collection. Together, these provisions would yield \$9.2 million in FY 1984 and \$19 million in FY 1985.

*Weekly Sales Tax Remittances by Large Retailers

Current state law requires retailers to remit sales taxes, which they collect from the public, to the state on a quarterly, monthly or annual basis, allowing businesses to earn interest on the sales taxes in the interim. Converting the state's 1,200 largest retailers to a quarter-monthly remittance schedule will produce estimated gains to the state General Revenue Fund of \$26.8 million in sales tax collections during FY 1984 and \$2.1 million in FY 1985. This proposal would also result in gains of \$10 million in FY 1984 and \$0.8 million in FY 1985 in Conservation and Proposition C sales tax. Acceleration of sales tax payments will affect retailers who remit \$10,000 or more each month, which are businesses with sales volume of at least \$2 million annually.

*Corporate Income Tax Declarations

Missouri corporations currently are allowed to file estimated tax payments at 80% of their total anticipated tax liability each year. Federal law, however, requires estimated tax payments at the 90% level. This bill would adjust Missouri law to conform with the federal requirement, producing revenue gains of \$735,437 in FY 1984 and \$1 million in FY 1985 by collecting dollars owed to the state sooner.

*Deposits Transferred to the General Revenue Fund

Cash bonds, principally deposited by sales tax remitters, and protested tax payments are held in separate administrative accounts by the Department of Revenue. This bill would place cash bonds and protested tax payments into General Revenue for an FY 1984 yield of \$14.4 million and \$1.9 million in FY 1985.

*Other Provisions

Six additional provisions, mostly administrative in nature, will yield revenue gains estimated at \$177,933 in FY 1984 and \$355,646 in FY 1985.

Why is this measure needed now?

During the past three recessionary years, the state has suffered from a severely declining cash flow reserve, forcing cuts in state programs. Governor Bond has held the line on tax increases and cut state spending by some \$260 million to keep the budget in balance. As the state seeks ways to increase state revenue, this measure is one good way to improve the state's cash flow position without creating additional tax burdens on anyone.

What would it cost?

The costs are minimal when compared to the gains. For example, in FY 1984, the administrative cost to the state would be \$1.4 million for a measure that would produce an additional \$52.0 million.

Revenue Gains

The following table shows the revenue gains associated with the Governor's revenue collection initiative for the period FY 1984-1986.

	<u>FY 1984</u>	<u>FY 1985</u>	<u>FY 1986</u>
Gross General Revenue Gain			
Delinquent Tax Collection	\$ 9.2 mil.	\$19.0 mil.	\$ 7.6 mil.
Weekly Sales Tax Remittance*	26.8	2.1	2.1
Corp. Tax Declarations	0.7	1.0	-
Deposits Transferred to GR	14.4	1.9	2.7
Other	0.2	.4	.4
Interest Earnings	<u>.7</u>	<u>.7</u>	<u>-</u>
TOTAL	<u>52.0</u>	<u>25.1</u>	<u>12.8</u>

Administrative costs incurred in implementing the improved revenue collections initiative are estimated at \$1.4 million in FY 1984, \$3.2 million in FY 1985 and \$2 million in FY 1986, producing net general revenue gains of \$50.6 million, \$21.9 million, and \$10.7 million in those years, respectively.

*Although not reflected in the chart, this provision would produce additional sales tax revenues for the Conservation Department and for education (via Proposition C) amounting to \$10.0 million, \$0.8 million and \$0.8 million in fiscal years 1984, 1985 and 1986 respectively.

GOVERNOR BOND'S PROPOSAL TO INSPECT ANIMAL SHIPMENTS
TO PREVENT THE SPREAD OF BRUCELLOSIS

What would this
legislation do?

It would help the Department of Agriculture in its efforts to eradicate brucellosis in Missouri's livestock industry by allowing the Agriculture Director to authorize certain employees to intercept, stop and detain for official inspection any vehicle carrying livestock in the state. It also would allow Agriculture officials to seize and impound livestock being held, moved or transported in violation of state law or regulation.

Why is this
measure
needed now?

In order to protect the health and reputation of Missouri's livestock industry, we must prevent the further spread of brucellosis infection. Current law does not allow animal health officials to stop vehicles; they must wait until livestock reaches a market before they can detect diseased animals. This delay allows the disease to spread to herds owned by unsuspecting livestock purchasers. The authority to stop vehicles would help restrict unauthorized movement of livestock into the state.

The problem has become even more acute recently because our neighboring state of Arkansas has an increasing herd infection rate. The U.S. Department of Agriculture has placed restrictions on the movement of livestock from such infected areas, which is expected to cause an increase in illegal movement. In addition, severe drought conditions this summer in the Midwest and South are causing increased livestock movement and officials have reason to believe infected animals are being brought into Missouri, thus endangering the health of Missouri citizens as well as animals.

What would
it cost?

To implement this bill, the Department of Agriculture has requested \$15,000 for two inspectors, \$10,000 for a vehicle and \$5,000 for travel expense, for a total of \$30,000. Funding for this enforcement is included in emergency and supplemental appropriations requests submitted in the Special Session. It is an inexpensive method to protect the state's livestock industry, valued at more than \$25 billion.

GOVERNOR BOND'S PROPOSAL TO EXTEND THE TAX FOR TRANSPORTATION

What would this legislation do?

The one-half percent sales tax for transportation authorized by state statute and enacted in several Missouri communities provides a key source of local revenue. It has provided the primary financial support for public transportation in the metropolitan St. Louis area for many years and is a major revenue source for transportation in Columbia and Excelsior Springs. In addition, revenue from the tax is used for street and bridge repair in the cities of St. Peters, St. Roberts, O'Fallon, Perryville, Joplin and Carterville. This legislation would extend the tax in those communities, which otherwise would expire on December 31, 1983. Failure to extend the sales tax also would prevent any other city with a population of 500 or more from enacting the tax and collecting these revenues.

Why is this measure needed now?

The tax provides a vital source of revenue for some communities. In the most recent fiscal year, for example, the tax generated \$37.5 million to fund mass transit in the St. Louis area, which amounted to 52% of all revenue for transit operations. For the city of Columbia, which enacted the tax in 1982, \$404,000 was generated by the tax for transit operations in the fiscal year ending on September 30, 1983. That amount accounted for 35% of Columbia's transit operating budget.

The sales tax for transportation was originally authorized by the General Assembly in 1973 for cities of more than 500 population and St. Louis County. Since passage, the law has been re-enacted every two years. The need for continuing this vital revenue source has not diminished over the years. Federal allocations for public transportation operating assistance have been reduced and further cuts are proposed. Local tax, therefore, is critical and must be dependable so that realistic long-range financial plans can be developed at the local level. Transportation systems in our state and throughout the country are faced with route reductions, higher fares and service shut-downs as they struggle to cope with federal operating revenue reductions. An efficient transportation network is vital to the economic health of many cities, as well as the entire state. This tax must be re-authorized before it expires at the end of the year.

What would it cost?

There is no cost to the state. The state's cost for collecting the taxes for local governments is deducted from collections, as allowed by statute.

GOVERNOR BOND'S PROPOSAL TO ALLOW VOTERS TO CONSIDER
A LOCAL ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT TAX IN THE ST. LOUIS AREA

What would this legislation do? It would establish a regional economic development district for St. Louis City and County to provide funding through a 1/4 cent sales tax subject to voter approval. The money must be used exclusively for economic development. The district would have up to five years to acquire voter approval on the sales tax, which would be levied on hotel and motel rooms and food and drink in restaurants. The district also could acquire outside funding.

Project funding would be determined by an 11-member board appointed by both city and county legislative bodies. The board would be empowered to buy and sell property, develop sites, promote programs, acquire bonds and enter into contracts. The board would be required to conduct public hearings and could not approve projects in violation of municipal ordinances. Any sales tax approved would expire after eight years, and the board would be required to dissolve itself within four years after expiration of the sales tax.

Why is this measure needed now? Civic leaders in the St. Louis area say the absence of a comprehensive financial mechanism has caused St. Louis to lose companies to other states. This measure would allow the St. Louis area to compete with neighboring states by establishing a readily available land acquisition and development financial package to compete with other states to attract business.

What would it cost? There would be no cost to the state. If the voters approve the tax, the state's costs for collection would be deducted from the total collected.

GOVERNOR BOND'S PROPOSAL TO ALLOW VOTERS TO CONSIDER
A LOCAL TAX FOR TOURISM IN CERTAIN COUNTIES

What would this legislation do?	It would <u>allow counties</u> , except those establishing a regional economic development district, <u>to establish regional tourism and economic development districts</u> . All funds generated by a <u>voter-approved sales tax</u> on transient guests, hotels, motels, condominiums, campgrounds and houseboats within the district, must be used for general area advertising, tourism promotion and related economic development. Areas creating tourism districts would be required to establish seven-member boards to advise the local county governing body on projects receiving funding.
Why is this measure needed now?	Civic leaders in major tourism areas in Missouri say the districts would be an important tool to <u>promote the tourism industry and boost economic development</u> .
What would it cost?	There would be <u>no cost to the state</u> . If the tax is approved, collection costs incurred by the state would be deducted from the taxes collected, as provided by statute.

GOVERNOR BOND'S PROPOSAL FOR JOINING
THE MIDWEST LOW-LEVEL RADIOACTIVE WASTE COMPACT

What would this legislation do? It would authorize Missouri to join the Midwest Low-Level Radioactive Waste Compact to ensure safe, cost-effective disposal of the low-level radioactive waste generated in Missouri.

Why is this measure needed now? The compact is needed now because:

1. It would offer Missouri the only option to avoid siting a low-level radioactive waste facility within its borders. After January 1, 1986, interstate compact regions may refuse to accept waste from any state outside the compact regions. Several midwestern states, which already have passed the compact, are currently negotiating on proposals for rules and regulations to govern future actions of the region. To ensure Missouri's interests are protected, we must be involved in these early negotiations;
2. It would be the least costly solution for Missouri's low-level radioactive generators and consumers because fixed costs would be shared by generators of all compact states, not just Missouri generators. These fixed costs include such necessities as long-term liability insurance premiums (estimated at \$80,000/year) and an adequate postclosure fund (estimated at \$40,000,000); and
3. It provides for sound environmental management. States will utilize only a few sites whereas without compacts there would be one site in each state creating more opportunities for mismanagement and environmental degradation.

Missouri negotiated with two different compact groups and the Midwest Low-Level Radioactive Waste Compact was the unanimous recommendation of the Governor's Low-Level Radioactive Waste Task Force because:

1. It offered a more orderly site selection process which would better protect health and environment;
2. It reduced chances of Missouri being selected to host a regional facility;
3. It offered volumes of waste which would better assure an economically viable site; and
4. It offered better provisions regarding public participation and oversight.

What would it cost? Expenditures for FY 1984 are estimated at \$3,000 for travel expenses. For FY 1985 Missouri would be required to pay a one-time entrance fee of about \$53,000 to establish the interstate commission.

GOVERNOR BOND'S PROPOSAL TO SUSPEND THE AID TO FAMILIES WITH
DEPENDENT CHILDREN - UNEMPLOYED PARENT (AFDC-UP) PROGRAM

What would
this
legislation do?

It would renew the suspension of Missouri's AFDC "Unemployed Parent" program until June 16, 1985.

What is the
AFDC-UP
program?

This program provides benefits for dependent children who reside with two parents but who need support because the principal wage-earner is unemployed. The regular AFDC program differs in that eligibility is based on the child's need for support because of the absence or disability of at least one parent.

The AFDC-UP program is composed of two parent households. To be eligible for AFDC-UP, one parent must have recently become unemployed. Persons in these households are much more likely to be employable than regular AFDC cases, which have only one parent. Since there are two potential adult wage-earners, there is a greater likelihood that one parent can find employment.

Two parent households in most cases also do not need support services (i.e. child care) to obtain and maintain a job. In addition, to be eligible for AFDC-UP, at least one of the parents must have recently had a job and become unemployed; therefore, at least one parent must have job skills and job experience.

AFDC-UP is an optional program; it is not required by the federal government. Only 22 states currently fund the AFDC-UP program.

Why is this
measure
needed now?

To ease the state's fiscal crisis, Missouri's AFDC-UP program was suspended for a two-year period beginning June 16, 1981. The suspension was not extended during the 1983 regular session of the General Assembly; therefore, the program was reactivated on June 16, 1983.

In June 1981, 3,169 AFDC-UP cases received \$880,674 in cash benefits, or an average of \$277.90 per case. Projected on a full-year basis, the program would have cost \$10,568,088 in 1983 and 1984, assuming no growth in the caseload.

With the increase in unemployment experienced since 1981, the caseload is expected to reach 4,000 by the end of this year. The average payment has also increased to \$295 as a result of a legislative increase to the regular AFDC population effective July 1982. By the end of December 1983 payments under the AFDC-UP program will total \$4.5 million (\$1.7 million in general revenue) with an additional \$1.2 million (\$.5 million in general revenue) in Medicaid.

What would
it save?

Without suspension, the program will cost approximately \$13.0 million in FY 1984: \$5.0 million in General Revenue and \$8.0 million in federal funds. In FY 1985, the suspension would save \$17.9 million: \$6.9 million in General Revenue and \$11.0 million in federal funds.

GOVERNOR BOND'S PROPOSAL TO AUTHORIZE
LICENSED PRACTICAL NURSES TO ADMINISTER INTRAVENOUS THERAPY

What would this legislation do?	The bill would <u>authorize licensed practical nurses, who have been trained in a course of instruction approved by the State Board of Nursing, to administer intravenous fluid treatment.</u> Under the proposed bill, the Board is required to promulgate emergency rules to implement the law within 30 days of the effective date of the act. The proposal includes an emergency clause and would, therefore, become effective upon approval by the Governor.
Why is this measure needed now?	More than 15,000 LPNs serve on health service delivery teams throughout Missouri. The authority of these nurses to administer intravenous therapy was curtailed by a circuit court order last March, declaring that existing statutes do not permit LPNs to perform this service. <u>Hospitals and nursing homes, which traditionally have relied on LPNs to administer intravenous therapy, are faced with great hardship as a result of the court order.</u> Many hospitals in rural areas do not have an adequate supply of registered nurses. Medicare certification also is affected by the ruling because federal regulations require that "blood transfusions and intravenous medications be administered in accordance with state law." When the General Assembly failed to approve the authorizing legislation during the 1983 regular session, the State Board of Nursing convened a special task force to review this issue. Composed of representatives of the Missouri Nurses' Association, the Missouri State Association of Licensed Practical Nurses, the Missouri League for Nursing, the Missouri Association of Nursing Service Administrators and the Missouri Federation of Licensed Practical Nurses, the <u>task force recommended legislation to authorize and prepare LPNs to administer intravenous therapy.</u>
What would it cost?	There would be no cost to the state.

GOVERNOR BOND'S PROPOSAL FOR SUPPLEMENTAL AND EMERGENCY APPROPRIATIONS

What are these appropriations and why are they needed now?

*Third State Building Bond Issuance Costs

The Board of Fund Commissioners seeks \$150,000 from the Third State Building Fund to pay expenses associated with selling the fiscal year 1984 portion of the second \$250 million Constitutional Amendment No. 1 bond authorization. Issuance expenses are incurred each time bonds are put before the market. Appropriations during FY 1983 and FY 1984, for example, were used to meet issuance costs for the Constitutional Amendment No. 1 bond sales in January and October of this year. Issuance expenses include bond printing and signing costs, printing of the official statement, fees and expenses of the bond counsel, financial advisor and rating agencies as well as miscellaneous expenses such as advertising, postage and travel. The \$150,000 appropriation is needed now so that the bond issuing process may begin for the \$250 million bond authorization.

*Kansas City State Office Building -- Temporary Relocation Costs

Pursuant to tests conducted at the Kansas City State Office Building, the Board of Public Buildings has determined that the condition of asbestos insulation in various locations in that building warrants removal of the insulation from the entire premises. The Board has directed the Division of Design and Construction, Office of Administration, to contract with the architectural and engineering firm of Black and Veatch for the necessary planning and implementation of this project.

With the approval of project funding, the Office of Administration will authorize actual renovation work to begin July 1, 1984. Funding for the estimated \$5,845,900 in construction costs will be provided from the \$250 million Constitutional Amendment No. 1 bond authorization.

In preparation for construction, building occupants will be moved to leased offices. Funds are needed now so that necessary renovation of leased offices may be completed prior to the June 1, 1984 scheduled relocation. An appropriation of \$1.2 million is needed in FY 1984 to fund leasing, moving and start-up costs. The project is estimated to take 15 months for completion. The office leasing costs for the displaced agencies will require funding of \$565,550 in FY 1985. The FY 1986 cost for a partial year's lease and to move offices back to the Kansas City Office Building is estimated at \$286,335.

*Minority Contractor Assistance

The proposed Minority Contractor Assistance training program will help expand access to Amendment No. 1 and other state construction contracts for minority-owned firms. Phase I will involve assembling a list of minority- and female-owned

contracting firms in Missouri who are interested in working on state projects. Firms will be informed of lecture dates and program information about one-on-one assistance. Phase II will involve the presentation of several lectures covering all aspects of the construction business. Phase III will involve providing advice and assistance to individual contractors.

The Minority Contractor Assistance program will require an FY 1984 general revenue appropriation of \$105,000. These funds were originally requested for Fiscal Year 1984. The General Assembly, however, only appropriated \$55,000 in Third State Building Funds in FY 1984 for this project. Further, bond counsel has issued an opinion that this expenditure in FY 1984 could violate the constitutional provision requiring that Third State Building Fund proceeds be disbursed as prescribed by Article III, Section 37(d) of the Missouri Constitution. This important program will be continued in FY 1985 for Constitutional Amendment No. 1 projects with staff and expenses properly funded from the Third State Building Fund.

As \$75 million in Third State Building Bonds already has been authorized and an additional \$250 million in bonds is now proposed, it is essential that the needs of minority contractors be addressed now.

*MOSERS -- Incurred and Unreported Reserve

The State Medical Care Plan is facing serious financial problems. As a result of inadequate rate increases and higher than projected claims experience, the reserve balance of the fund is rapidly being depleted. Rate increases approaching 100% for employees with dependents would be required on January 1, 1984 to put the plan back on the track of fiscal stability. The Attorney General has opined that the State may grant funds to the State Medical Care Plan's incurred and unreported (I and U) reserve fund to put the plan in a more solvent position.

The actuaries for the Missouri State Employee Retirement System have advised that \$3.4 million is required for January 1984, to properly fund the plan. This would, under current projections, alleviate the need for rate increases for at least one year. Governor Bond urges that the General Assembly appropriate that amount during the Special Session.

*Department of Elementary and Secondary Education -- Staff to Monitor Desegregation

General Revenue funds of \$95,825 are needed in FY 1984 to allow the Department of Elementary and Secondary Education to monitor the St. Louis School desegregation plans. These funds will provide for six staff and related expenses to oversee the cost effectiveness of the voluntary desegregation program and to

computerize fully the monitoring of transportation scheduling for transfer students. The full-year cost to continue these functions in FY 1985 will be \$186,776.

*Attorney General -- Costs Associated with Certain School Desegregation Litigation

The Attorney General requests an appropriation of \$89,860 in General Revenue to defray expenses incurred in the St. Louis and Kansas City school desegregation cases. The Kansas City case is being prepared for trial beginning October 31. The costs associated with discovery requests, depositions, preparation of exhibits and daily transcripts of the trial are large. Other costs include lodging and meals for the team of lawyers staying in Kansas City. For example, the St. Louis intra-district trial was held for more than 17 weeks spread over several months. In addition, a Washington D. C. expert counsel has been contracted to assist in the St. Louis appellate effort. The Attorney General's request also includes funds for two full-time attorneys and a part-time secretary beginning in January 1984. The St. Louis and Kansas City cases will require a permanent team for the foreseeable future. Fiscal Year 1985 costs are estimated at \$95,900.

What would these appropriations cost?

Governor Bond's proposal for supplemental and emergency appropriations has a total cost of \$5,040,685 in Fiscal Year 1984 as the following summary shows:

*Third State Building Bond Issuance Costs	
Third State Building Fund	\$ 150,000
*Kansas City State Office Building--	
Temporary Relocation Costs	
General Revenue Fund	1,200,000
*Minority Contractor Assistance	
General Revenue Fund	105,000
*MOSERS--Incurred and Unreported Reserve	
General Revenue Fund	3,400,000
*Department of Elementary and Secondary	
Education--Staff to Monitor Desegregation	
General Revenue Fund	95,825
*Attorney General--Costs Associated With	
Certain School Desegregation Litigation	
General Revenue Fund	89,860
Total	\$5,040,685
Third State Building Fund	150,000
General Revenue Fund	4,890,685

APPENDICES

APPENDIX I

TOTAL APPROPRIATIONS SUMMARY -- 1983 SPECIAL SESSION

Department	Third State Building Fund		General Revenue and Revenue Sharing Funds	Other Funds	Total
	Construction*	Maintenance and Repair	Economic Development		
Elementary and Secondary Education	309,726	1,965,600		95,825	2,371,151
Higher Education	58,165,257	15,446,500			73,611,757
Revenue				1,376,837	1,376,837
Attorney General				89,860	89,860
Office of Administration		14,906,500		3,505,000	18,561,500
Agriculture	4,231,296	823,100		30,000	5,084,396
Natural Resources	23,484,283	2,284,500	22,500,000		48,268,783
Highways and Transportation			15,000,000		15,000,000
Public Safety	2,992,393	2,408,600			5,400,993
Corrections and Human Resources	29,423,181	6,578,100		2,892,065	38,893,346
Mental Health	27,496,476	12,380,400			39,876,876
Social Services	5,265,335	843,900			6,109,235
Board of Public Buildings	3,494,853			1,200,000	4,694,853
TOTAL	154,862,800	57,637,200	37,500,000	9,189,587	259,339,587

*Includes Board of Public Building Funds, see Table 3.

APPENDIX II
1983 SPECIAL SESSION APPROPRIATIONS BILL

<u>Public Debt - Issuance Costs</u>	<u>Governor Recommends</u>
Board of Fund Commissioners	\$ 150,000*
<u>Desegregation Costs</u>	
Department of Elementary and Secondary Education	\$ 95,825
Attorney General	89,860
	<u>\$ 185,685</u>
<u>Revenue Collection Initiative</u>	
Department of Revenue	
Division of Information Systems	\$ 114,069
Division of Taxation	1,159,116
Division of Compliance	103,652
	<u>\$1,376,837</u>
<u>Kansas City Office Building</u>	
Board of Public Buildings	\$1,200,000
<u>Minority Contracting</u>	
Office of Administration	\$ 105,000
<u>MOSERS' Medical Plan</u>	
Office of Administration	\$3,400,000
<u>Brucellosis</u>	
Department of Agriculture	\$ 30,000
<u>Department of Corrections</u>	
Office of Director	\$ 113,098
Division of Adult Institutions	2,114,407
Board of Probation and Parole	664,560
	<u>\$2,892,065</u>
TOTAL	\$9,339,587
General Revenue Fund	9,189,587
*Third State Building Fund	150,000

